

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 32.
WHOLE NUMBER 1225.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

"PRACTICAL Instruction in Minor Tactics" is the title of a paper to be read by Lieutenant JOHN P. WISSER, U. S. Army, of West Point, before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Thursday March 10, at 1.45 P. M.

CAPTAIN H. P. BIRMINGHAM, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., delivered the second of his series of medical lectures at Governor's Island on Wednesday, his subject being "Hemorrhages." There was a good attendance of officers and enlisted men, who displayed much interest in the Doctor's remarks and illustrations.

Of the 108 officers now composing the Corps of Engineers, exactly one half were appointed from the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio, as follows: New York, 23; Pennsylvania, 12; Massachusetts, 10; Ohio, 9—total 54. Of these 29 are field officers, namely: General Duane; Colonels Gillmore, Parke, Mendell, Abbot; Lieut.-Colonels Comstock, Poe, Houston, Elliot, Robert, McFarland, and Suter, and 17 Majors.

Now that the pay of hospital stewards has been raised to correspond in some degree with their duties we trust to see a corresponding elevation in their position and the selection of a class of very competent men. We look forward also to a change in their designation. With military brevity the functionary in question is generally hailed as "steward." This brings up visions of the useful gentleman on board ship who hands you your toddy, stands behind your chair at meals, and who is a general factotum in all matters relating to personal comfort and convenience. The designation "apothecary" would seem to be more appropriate.

A FURTHER postponement of the date for the opening of bids for furnishing the Navy with steel armor plates and gun forgings will probably be granted by the Secretary of the Navy. According to the terms of the original advertisement Dec. 15 last was the day set for the bids to be opened, but as there were some unexpected delays in getting out the specifications the date was postponed until March 15. The steel manufacturers have just received the specifications and drawings, and they say that it is absolutely impossible for them to prepare their estimates in the short time remaining, and they have asked for an extension of time, which the Secretary will, no doubt, feel compelled to grant, as he undoubtedly should do.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX, in a recent order, says it has been observed that the provisions of pars. 13 and 14, BLUNT's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," have received little or no attention, and he announces that the non-observance will in future be regarded as a neglect of duty. These paragraphs impose upon post commanders great responsibility in the matter of direct supervision of the instruction of the troops in target practice, especially company skirmish firing, and we therefore give prominence to the matter for the reason that it is and always has been our unshaken opinion that with active, energetic, and painstaking post commanders, there can be little fear of want of efficiency in any particular on the part of the troops. The delegation of au-

thority is apt to descend, one putting it off upon another down the scale, and this plan of shifting responsibility if carried too far becomes a pernicious evil.

AN interesting discussion was had on Wednesday evening before the American Society of Civil Engineers, at their rooms, 127 East 23d street, New York City. It was prompted by a paper read by Mr. William Metcalf in favor of Steel Cast-Guns. The discussion which followed was participated in by Lieutenant J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N.; Commander H. B. Robeson, U. S. N.; Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; Major M. P. Miller, and Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Art.; Captain F. V. Greene, late Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and William C. Church. We expect to be able to publish a synopsis of the paper under discussion next week, March 12. We shall accompany it with a very valuable paper by Commander G. W. Sumner, U. S. N., on "The Whitworth System of Casting Guns." This last will be found to be one of the most valuable contributions yet made to the current discussion on the subject of providing our Army and Navy with heavy guns.

GENERAL BRECK, Adjutant-General Department of the Platte, who has always taken so much interest in target practice, has issued a valuable letter of instruction explaining in detail the duties of officers and enlisted men at a Department competition—this in addition to those laid down in "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," with which they must all be familiar. As to competitors, he says: "Upon their behavior and attention to duty the credit of the Department rests. It should be the object of each man, no matter how small his chances are of obtaining a place on the team, to do his best to obtain a high total for his regiment and the Department, both in known distance and skirmish firings. While every privilege possible will be allowed, competitors should remember that the training and abstinence of the athlete are of the greatest benefit to the rifleman. While not firing on the range, aiming at a small target, in the different positions, and going through the motion of skirmishing, being careful not to use loaded shells, will bring the best of results." The information given is excellent, and intended for those at Department competition.

THE Secretary of War has decided that the new mileage law contained in the Army Appropriation bill does not go into effect until the beginning of the next fiscal year. This view will hardly be sustained by the accounting officers of the Treasury if they adhere to their former rulings on similar questions. It has been held by them in a number of cases that special items of legislation in appropriation bills, not involving salaries, are to take effect upon the date of the passage of the bill in which they are incorporated, in the same manner as if the legislation had been enacted in a special bill. The officers who would be benefited by the new mileage law taking effect immediately are those travelling over land grant roads. Under the old law they are only furnished transportation over these roads, while the new law grants them transportation and four cents per mile in addition. Although the disbursement for mileage will be made during the remainder of the present fiscal year under the old law, the Secretary having so ordered it, the officers referred to will, it is believed, be granted mileage under the new

law should they put in a claim for it after the travel has been performed.

THE nomination of Capt. Greely to be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier-General, received a favorable, though not unanimous, report from the Military Committee on Tuesday, and was confirmed on the 3d inst. General Greely was before the Committee on Tuesday and exonerated himself, to the satisfaction of the members, from all charges made against him by Mrs. Dr. Pavy. It is understood, however, that he was opposed by several members who object to the policy of promoting young officers to the prejudice of older ones. There was no opposition in the Senate, and he was confirmed as soon as his name was reached. The bill containing the provisions for the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Bureau having failed to become a law, General Greely will have the same duties to perform as his predecessor for at least another year, during which time he will no doubt be able to put Congress in the way of arriving at an intelligent conclusion as to the best method of reorganizing the corps. Whatever may be thought as to the wisdom or the justice of passing over officers of long service to select their juniors for promotion to high places, it should be remembered that the Senate is not the tribunal before which to argue the question. Attempts to defeat nominations by that body on such grounds uniformly fail, and of necessity must fail. So long as the President keeps strictly within his constitutional prerogatives, not even a Senate of hostile politics is likely to overrule him in the matter of promotions in the Army or Navy. The only ground on which that body can properly be asked to interfere is that the appointment is in itself an unfit one.

WE have heretofore commented on the frequency with which dishonorable discharges are awarded by sentence of Court-martial, often without the usual accompaniment, confinement at hard labor. Court-martial at garrisoned posts are mostly composed of company officers, who cannot well be blamed for using their best endeavors, through a legal medium, to get rid of worthless material. But is it not a danger to the Service in making the commission of crime the means of escape from the contract of enlistment? We are believers in discipline, and have always held that upon company commanders devolve an important duty in that respect and that the "easy" way of getting rid of an incorrigible—discharge by Court-martial—should only be resorted to when it had been clearly demonstrated that discipline was powerless. We are glad to note, therefore, that so experienced and able an officer as Colonel THOS. F. BARR, of the Bureau of Military Justice, takes up this subject in a recent report, and expresses the opinion that the practice of dishonorably discharging men from the Service should be reduced to the minimum. At present, he says, Court-martial sentence an enlisted man to be dishonorably discharged for all sorts of offences, and never seem to consider that they are in all probability awarding a boon to a discontented soldier. There are many men who commit offences for the purpose of securing dismissal from the Service, and Colonel BARR suggests that instead of discharging these men they be imprisoned at hard labor for a number of months. This treatment, he thinks, would induce most of them to remain in the Service and refrain from the commission of offences against the Army Regulations.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN A. C. MARKLEY, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sill, is East on a six weeks' leave.

GENERAL H. G. WRIGHT, U. S. A., attains his sixty-seventh birthday on Sunday next, March 6.

CAPTAIN J. E. WILSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Pensacola, Fla., this week for a few weeks' visit North.

LIEUTENANT L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT E. B. IVER, 19th U. S. Infantry, lately at Fort Clark, has joined at Fort McIntosh, Tex., on promotion.

LIEUTENANT P. A. BETTENS, Jr., 9th U. S. Cavalry, and bride were in New York this week on their way to Fort Robinson, Neb.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short visit to New York City.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Thursday from a week's leave.

THE following Mexican War claim was allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: Schuyler Hamilton, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., \$90.

CAPTAIN R. G. SMITHER, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has lately been visiting at Indianapolis, has had his leave extended one month.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. F. MASON, U. S. A., who only entered the Army in May last, leaves it on the 25th of this month for civil life.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, now visiting in the North, lately at Philadelphia, expects to return to St. Augustine, Fla., early in May.

SAYS the society column of a Western paper: "The wedding was strictly private, owing to the bridegroom being still in mourning for his first wife."

CAPTAIN ALBERT BARNITZ, U. S. A., retired, and family, who have been visiting relatives at San Antonio, Tex., have returned to their home in Cleveland, O.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Dunn, of Little Rock Barracks, at Hot Springs for the past few weeks, will remain there until the latter part of March.

MRS. BRECK, wife of Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from a visit to Boston, where she was summoned by the illness of her son, at school there, who is now better.

UNDER recent orders Captain E. A. Godwin, 8th Cavalry, moves with his troop from Camp Del Rio to Fort Clark, Tex., and Capt. H. W. Sprole with his troop from Fort Clark to Camp Del Rio.

LIEUTENANT J. R. RICHARDS, Jr., 4th U. S. Cavalry, who is to be married on Tuesday next at Springfield, Mo., to Miss Bessie Russell, will spend his wedding tour in the East and return to Arizona in May or June.

THE "Reminiscences of a Field Officer of the 11th Pa. Cavalry," by Colonel Samuel Wetherill, were related to a large audience at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening of this week.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., arrived at Governor's Island on Wednesday from Florida, and has since been the recipient of many congratulations on his promotion to colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Detroit this week for Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to preside over the Court of Inquiry convoked there. Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Inf., will command Fort Wayne, Mich., during his absence.

LIEUTENANT B. D. SPILMAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who was married a few months ago to the daughter of Senator Camden, of West Virginia, has engaged in mining business at Parkersburg, and will leave the Service in September next, being now on leave until that time.

SURGEON D. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. A. for a long time past on duty in the office of the Surg.-General, has selected for duty that pleasant station, Benicia Bks., Cal., and will join there early in April, taking a month's leave from March 1, before starting for the Pacific Coast.

COLONEL JOHN J. HARDIN, 1st Illinois Volunteers, who fell at Buena Vista Feb. 23, 1847, while heading his regiment in a charge, is not forgotten by his old comrades, for on Wednesday of last week, the 40th anniversary of the battle, a delegation of them appeared before the Illinois Legislature and asked that a monument be erected to the memory of the old hero.

LIEUTENANT E. C. BROOKS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was married Feb. 17, at Chicago, to Miss Margaret Anna Gray, daughter of Mr. Theodore Gray of that city. The ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents, was performed by Bishop Cheney, of Christ Church. The married couple shortly afterwards left on their wedding tour, their destination being San Antonio, where the groom's troop is stationed.

At the last diplomatic reception at the White House, says an exchange, General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., was present in uniform, wearing his famous gold-hilted sword. After the reception was over he took the three ladies whom he escorted to Chamberlin's for supper. They had a mighty good time and a mighty good supper. When the bill came General Sickles dived down into his pocket for his purse, but, with a disgusted air, withdrew his hand without any pocketbook in it. In vain he searched every place in his uniform in which a purse could hide itself. He had evidently forgotten it; but, being fertile in expedients, he pulled off his gold-hilted sword and left it with the proprietor as security for his bill until he could get around to the hotel and get some money.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, made a short visit to Washington, D. C., this week.

LIEUT. T. S. MUMFORD, 18th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer of St. Louis, left there this week on a short leave.

COL. A. H. YOUNG, Captain Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Albemarle Hotel.

THE son of Lieutenant C. B. Hinton, 18th U. S. Infantry, a boy of nine years of age, died recently at Fort Gibson, I. T., of diphtheria.

J. C. CONDON, formerly of Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, contributes to the Springfield Republican "An Artilleryman's Note of Bull Run and Antietam."

CAPTAIN A. A. DE LOFFRE, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Totten, Dakota, has, by the death of an uncle in France, fallen heir to a considerable property.

LIEUT. L. H. STROTHER, 1st U. S. Inf., goes, after all, to the Virginia Agricultural College for duty, the previous orders cancelling the detail having been revoked.

LIEUTENANT T. W. LORD, 2d U. S. Inf., lately a guest at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., has received an indefinite extension of his leave on account of sickness.

CHAPLAIN J. B. MCCLERY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, was at Wichita, Kansas, this week, attending a meeting of the Board of Regents of Garfield University, of which he is a member.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., is to write a series of papers for the *Overland Monthly* on the Indian wars. The first will be issued in April and will relate to the Piute and Bannock wars of 1878.

IT is to be regretted that, owing to the health of Mrs. Lemly, Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d U. S. Artillery, has been obliged to relinquish the detail as Military Attaché to the Legation of the U. S. at Bogota, Colombia.

CAPTAIN L. S. TESSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave for some time past in the North, goes to Chicago as attending surgeon, in place of Major C. R. Greenleaf, who goes to duty in the office of the Surgeon-General.

THE death of Major D. M. Vance, 13th U. S. Inf., promotes Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d U. S. Inf., to Major of the 13th; 1st Lieut. L. S. Ames, 2d Inf., to Captain of Co. E, and 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, of Co. F, to 1st Lieutenant of Co. A.

MAJOR S. S. SUMNER, 8th Cav., is presiding over a Board of officers at Jefferson Barracks called to consider the subject of horseshoeing in the Army. It is understood there have been numerous complaints of late against the present system.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Art., after a three months' tour at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., returned with his battery to Fort Hamilton on Wednesday, and was replaced by Captain S. A. Day, same regiment. The duty at Bedlow's Island is regarded as a pleasant detail.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., fell in front of the Grand Central Railway Station, New York City, during the storm of Saturday last, breaking his thumb, spraining a wrist, and receiving other painful though not dangerous injuries. Carl Schurz fell and broke his thigh, and Benj. F. Butler dislocated his shoulder.

THE remains of General Loring, who died in New York last December, are to be removed to St. Augustine in a few days, for interment there in the cemetery of the Loring family. The body will be escorted to its last resting place by several friends. General Loring was a native of Florida, and it is expected a monument will be erected over his grave.

GENERAL SIR OWEN LANYON, K. C. B., says a despatch from Jacksonville, Fla., has gone to Thomasville. He is the gallant British officer who won fame and distinction at Tel-el-Kehir, in Egypt, where he was severely wounded and has never recovered his health. He is now low from blood-poisoning, caused by drinking the bad water of those inhospitable lands.

MRS. FLETCHER, wife of Captain W. Fletcher, 29th Inf., writes from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to a friend in Dayton, O., that the reports of the recent fearful cold out there are only too true. The Signal Service reported 60 degs. below zero. Mrs. Fletcher says they managed to keep comfortable by the help of four large wood fires in the house, the officers paying for the fuel.

MRS. LOGAN has decided that the remains of her deceased husband shall be permanently interred in Jackson Park, on the west side of Chicago. In communicating her wishes in that respect she says: "In so deciding it is with the express understanding that the remains of General John A. Logan shall be placed in the base of the monument erected thereon to his memory; and that when I shall be no more my own remains shall be laid beside his, in a suitable receptacle provided for both."

By order of the Russian Minister of War every regiment in the Russian Army will have its detachment of sportsmen, who will wage war against the wolf, the bear and all kinds of game. Besides gaining considerable knowledge of the topography of the different districts by hunting, the sportsmen, the government believes, will be better prepared to undertake perilous and difficult missions in times of war if the soldiers have been accustomed to the dangers they will have to encounter in their sport in the immense forests of the interior of Russia.

CAPTAIN S. T. CUSHING, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., affords a striking instance of the slowness of promotion in that department. He was promoted Captain 2d Infantry Feb. 15, 1862, and soon afterwards transferred to the staff. John S. Poland, who was promoted Captain 2d Infantry four months after Cushing, has been a Lieutenant-Colonel for more than a year. W. F. Drum, who was a 1st Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry when Cushing was a Captain, attained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy a few months ago. And so the instances might be multiplied.

LIEUTENANT CLARENCE DREMS, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday on a short leave.

MAJORS HUTTON and Purcell, of the British Army, arrived in New York from Liverpool this week and quartered at the Victoria Hotel.

MAJOR GEO. H. TREADWELL, of Albany, has been elected Department Commander of the G. A. R., state of New York, for the ensuing year.

ONE of the most delightful card parties of the season, says the Omaha *Excelsior*, was that given by Colonel and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Monday evening.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., spent a few days in New York this week, quartering at the Albemarle Hotel.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. CONRAD, 22d U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Lyon, Col., early this week from leave, and resume command of the post.

A LARGE party went down to Jefferson Barracks from St. Louis, February 25, among whom were the Misses Lucy and Ann Carter Wickham, Edith and Janet January, Lulu Mason, Hildegard Sterling, Minnie Alexander, Mamie Clark, Mrs. John R. Triplett, Miss Triplett, and Mrs. Wm. Mason.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "General Bragg, M. C., will retire to private life next Friday. It is known that Mr. Vilas will be glad to have General Bragg placed in some place which would withdraw him from active politics, and it is asserted that Bragg would be glad to receive an appointment as United States Judge."

THE President on Wednesday transmitted to Congress the papers in the case of Count Pulaski, showing his services and pay during the War of the Revolution. The Secretaries of the State, Treasury and Interior Departments ransacked their archives to furnish the information, which was called for by a granddaughter of the late Count.

CAPT. O. E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., is to lecture on Friday evening of next week before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, on "The Army of Kukuana Land." The subject will be an interesting one, especially to those who may have read about the army in question in H. Rider Haggard's much read novel, "King Solomon's Mines."

MRS. PAVY's charges, briefly, before the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday, were that General Greeley had treated her husband unjustly; that he had attempted to rob him of the scientific honor he had won, and in other ways showed his jealousy and dislike of him. General Greeley was then heard in his own defence. He denied Mrs. Pavy's charges in toto, and apparently satisfied the committee that they possessed no foundation whatever in fact.

THE death of Major W. P. Chambliss, U. S. A., at Cobourg, Feb. 22, was most unexpected. He had been looking unusually well, and on the evening before his death had made a political speech. He returned home in excellent spirits and retired for the night. Not appearing at his usual hour in the morning his room was visited and he was found dead in his bed from heart disease. Mrs. Chambliss at the time of her husband's death was so ill that her life was despaired of.

GEN. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Schofield, Gen. Butlerfield, and many others, attended the first banquet of the First Hussars of New York, at Delmonico's, on Tuesday evening. General Sherman responded for "Our Guests," and at the conclusion of his speech the inevitable "Marching through Georgia" was sung. General Schofield responded for "The U. S. Army;" General Butlerfield for "The necessity of the military in support of the civil authority," and General Fitzgerald for "The National Guard."

MARSHAL MACMAHON is generally supposed not to be endowed with many mental accomplishments. When he was President of the Republic, and he heard that Henri Rochefort had made his escape from New Caledonia and had landed at Melbourne, he said: "We must write at once to Melbourne. On his Alde-de-Camp informing him that Melbourne was not in the United States, but in Australia, he exclaimed: 'Ce b— d'Harcourt connaît tout!' Glimping over the *Hue d'or* of St. Cyr, we find that Cadet MacMahon, when he obtained his commission in 1825, came out No. 13; Canrobert No. 18, in 1826; whereas in 1855 the present hero of the day and War Minister, Boulanger, came out 138th.

"LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEH, 4th U. S. Artillery," says a New London paper, "delivered Feb. 18, at Ailly Hall, one of the most scholarly and finished lectures ever delivered before a New London audience. The subject was 'The Sacred Cubit' and to do it justice required an Oriental scholar, a deep student of ancient history, a thorough mathematician as well as one with a mind capable of receiving, retaining, contrasting and comparing the facts and the fictions of profane history, the truths and the parables of scripture history; winnowing the chaff from the grain and utilizing the grain in working out the problem sought to be demonstrated. That Lieut. Totten fulfilled these conditions is the highest praise that can be given him."

EX-SECRETARY RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, has been in Washington for two or three days. His erect and slender figure and gray hair make him noticeable. It is understood that the company which is engaged in promoting the enterprise of Count De Lesseps pays Mr. Thompson \$25,000 a year. It is virtually a bonus for the use of his name, and has recently come to be regarded as such by the French directors of the company, who have been raising vigorous opposition to the cost of the American adjunct to the canal scheme. At a recent meeting of the board, it is said, the question was seriously raised whether the entire American machine might not be dispensed with, including the ex-Secretary, and it is possible that in the near future the French will decide to "go it alone" on the Isthmus. There has been a meeting here within a day or two of the American directors of this enterprise, in which there were some discussions which have not been permitted to reach the ear of the public, but which indicate a lively internal dissension.—N. Y. Tribune.

LIEUT. J. L. BARBOUR, 7th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Laramie and proceeded to Fort McKinney, Wyo., for duty.

CAPT. HENRY B. BOMEYN, 5th U. S. Inf., has been elected Inspector-General of the Department of Montana, G. A. R.

LIEUTENANTS H. C. CABELL, W. E. SHIPP and Alfred Hasbrouck, U. S. Army, registered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, on Thursday.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Breck, eldest son of Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., 150 Commonwealth avenue, in Boston, has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

CAPTAIN LOUIS S. TESSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, has entered upon duty at Maj.-Gen. Terry's headquarters at Chicago, and finds his new station quite an agreeable one.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery. It is understood, has selected 1st Lieut. S. W. Taylor for regimental adjutant in succession to Lieut. A. B. Dyer. The latter will, however, remain on duty at Fort Adams.

GENERAL ROBERT NUGENT, U. S. A., who commanded the renowned Irish Brigade during the war, has been confined to his room for several weeks, by a painful illness resulting from a wound received at Fredericksburg.

ORDERS had been issued to prepare charges against Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, of the Signal Corps, but they were revoked upon recommendation of Surg. Reilly, who reports that the unfortunate officer is a complete mental and physical wreck. He was not capable of understanding an order of arrest and he was, therefore, released.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., who has been visiting in Boston, has, says a despatch of Feb. 27 from that city, "succumbed to the invidious east winds of Massachusetts Bay." He was taken sick Saturday night, and was too ill to-night to speak at a meeting arranged by the Massachusetts Indian Citizenship Committee. His illness is but temporary, however, and a few days will set him to rights.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ord.; Capt. Geo. D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; Maj. Anson Mills, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Geo. L. Turner, 18th Inf.; Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. P. H. Bettens, Jr., 9th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore, retired; Major C. R. Greenleaf, Med. Dept.; Capt. L. Brechemin, Med. Dept., and Maj. J. A. Smith, Engr.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Logan, was lost in the House on Thursday—yeas, 145; nays, 113—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said that he had voted to give the widows of Gen. Thomas and Hancock \$2,000 a year. They had been exceptional cases, and he was ready to make an exceptional case on behalf of the widow of John A. Logan. [Applause.] Mr. Matson, of Indiana, believed that in the granting of large pensions there was danger to the American people and to the American Government. To give a pension of \$2,000 to those who did not need it tended to the building up of an aristocracy with money wrung out of the sweat of the people.

CHAPLAIN R. R. HOES, U. S. N., of Lambertville, N. J., has been visiting in Washington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. B. SCOTT and Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr were examined for promotion this week.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, on Wednesday.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. S. SMITH, U. S. N., is in San Francisco, inspecting the construction of the steel cruiser *Charleston*.

CHAPLAIN A. L. ROYCE, U. S. N., is giving efficient aid during Lent in a series of Lenten services and lectures at St. Paul's Church, Boston.

NICOLL LUDLOW, JR., son of Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. Navy, a bright youth of sixteen, died near Concord, N. H., Feb. 28. The remains were taken to Oakdale, L. I., for interment.

The illness of Commander George W. Coffin, who has been detached from command of the *Quinnabaug* on medical survey, is the African fever, which he caught on the recent cruise down the West Coast.

Of the Department of Steam Engineering at the Naval Academy there are but two officers who have not graduated from that institution. These two are Chief Engr. Farmer and Passed Asst. Engr. Milligan.

An assessment is being called by the members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association to cover the death of Lieut.-Comdr. T. M. Gardner, retired. Ensign C. N. Atwater has been admitted to membership in the Association.

MR. JARVIS B. EDSON, who was formerly an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, is to deliver a lecture before the Naval Institute at Annapolis on Friday, March 4, his subject being "Pressure Recording Instruments."

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HEMPHILL, U. S. N., is living in one of the houses lately vacated near the gateway at the Ordnance Yard, and it is supposed that most of the officers assigned to ordnance work will eventually reside inside the walls.

AMONG the guests recently at the Occidental, San Francisco, were: Asst. Engrs. B. I. Reid, L. N. Hollis and W. S. Smith, and Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., and Lieut. L. P. Braut, 1st U. S. Inf.; Lieut. J. A. Turner, U. S. Marine Corps, at the Palace.

The remains of the late Wm. A. Christian, of New Kent County, Va., purser U. S. Navy, who died in the Service at Gibraltar, Spain, on Aug. 26, 1852, have been recently received in this country, and were interred in Ivy Hill Cemetery, at Alexandria, Va., on March 2.

ENSIGN L. D. CLARK, U. S. N., lately detached from the *Franklin* at Norfolk, Va., has gone to California.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a visit to Indianapolis.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover, now in Washington, contemplate a visit to San Francisco in the spring.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, Mrs. Chandler and the Misses Chandler, now at Yokohama, in recent letters express their delight with that city.

PAY DIRECTOR W. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. N., lately relieved from duty at San Francisco, will spend some time at his home in Columbus, Ohio.

COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., will read a paper on "The Physical Geography of the Sea," on Monday next before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT H. M. HODGES, U. S. N., attached to the *Michigan*, arrived in Washington on Sunday last for a brief visit to the Department and to friends in the city.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR KINDLEBERGER has returned from a short business trip to the country, and having been confirmed in his new grade, is quite well satisfied with the outlook.

ENSIGN GILL having been detached from duty at the Ordnance Proving Ground at Annapolis, and ordered to the *Ranger*, his place has been taken by Ensign Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., detached from the Washington Ordnance Yard.

LIEUTENANT F. P. GILMORE, U. S. N., has reported his arrival in the United States, having been detached from the *Omaha* in December last. This officer has richly earned a full tour of shore duty, inasmuch as his orders to the China Station were dated in December, 1885. He will probably take advantage of the usual three months' leave allowed after a full cruise of three years or more.

The dismissal of Passed Asst. Paymaster Yorke creates a vacancy for Passed Asst. Paymaster W. W. Barry, at present attached to the Receiving Ship *Independence*, Mare Island, and also promotes Asst. Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr to Passed Assistant. Mr. Kerr is attached to the *Dolphin* at New York, and will probably be examined for promotion in the near future.

Now that Mr. Gowing and Mr. Kirby have passed successful examinations for promotion to Chief Engineers, leaving Mr. Entwistle nearly at the head of his grade, the latter officer is busily preparing for that ordeal which looms up in such huge proportion before the vision of the man in the sore and yellow leaf of middle age, following a quarter of a century's service afloat and ashore.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, Ensign C. N. Atwater, Paymr. Arthur Burtis, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, P. A. Paymaster John Corwin, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Lieut. C. G. Bowman, Lieut. A. P. Osborn, Lieut. John F. Parker, Lieut. R. Mitchell, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, Lieut. W. C. Babcock, Paymr. G. H. Read, Capt. J. H. Gillis, Cadet Engr. Gustav Kaummerling and Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr.

LIEUTENANT ANDREW DUNLAP, JR., U. S. N., is on duty in the Washington Ordnance Yard, but, so far, has no quarters assigned in the Yard. Lieut. Dunlap, having put in a full cruise on the Brazil Station, can expect a tour of shore duty which shall bring him pretty well up toward the head of his grade, although, as has been pointed out, promotion in the line of the Navy is going to be very slow for several years, there being but 23 retirements for age during the next seven years.

The *Scientific American* in an article on Tin Roofing Plates refers to the well known house of Merchant and Co., No. 535 Arch street, Philadelphia, who also have branch offices in New York and Chicago. The *American* says they have long been identified with the best quality of tin plates, and no better proof could be had of the justice of this than the fact that their goods were chosen, after undergoing the most thorough and severe tests, for the White House at Washington, and this at a price higher than that of their competitors. Mr. Clarke Merchant, of that firm, was formerly in the U. S. Naval Service, resigning in 1855, while ranking as Commander. He entered the Service as Acting Midshipman in 1852.

SURGEON M. L. RUTH, U. S. N., is having built a fine house on I street, near Twentieth, Washington, D. C., to be completed in the early summer, and which, from an inspection of the plans, gives promise of comparing more than favorably with the many beautiful residences for which the capital is rapidly becoming noted. The doctor's well-known taste is being displayed in the interior arrangements, which will be of the simple, comfortable type, and this, combined with the skill of the architect, Mr. W. B. Gray, will render this one of the neatest establishments on the street. Dr. Ruth reported to Medical Director Kindleberger on March 1 for duty at the U. S. Hospital, giving place at the yard to Surgeon T. Woolverton, who reported the same day. Until the arrival of his family, it is probable that Dr. Woolverton will live at the hospital.

GENERAL EDWARD F. BEALE, says a Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times*, is a grandson of that old naval hero, Commodore Thomas Truxtun, of the *Constellation*, captor of the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, 1799; destroyer of the *L'Avance*, 1800, and High Sheriff of Philadelphia 1816-9, through the Commodore's beautiful daughter, Emily Truxtun. He is a son of Paymaster Beale, United States Navy, and himself entered the Navy in 1842 from the Naval Academy. During the war he served as a soldier. The Beale mansion is one of the most interesting in Washington. Among the objects of historic interest in it is a massive silver urn presented by the underwriters and merchants of London to Captain Thomas Truxtun, of the U. S. frigate *Constellation*, for the capture of the French frigate *Insurgente*, 44 guns, in the West Indies, 1799. Also medals voted by Congress to Commodore Truxtun and Paymaster Beale, and the epaulettes and sword and other badges and weapons donated to himself for various distinguished services.

COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., will, on Monday next, read a paper on "The Physical Geography of the Sea," before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

PAYMASTER GEORGE H. READ, U. S. N., late of the Brooklyn Yard, who has been so long in charge of the clothing factory, has been paying a brief visit to Washington, with a view to finding out what ship and station is going to welcome him for a three years' cruise.

COMMANDER C. M. CHESTER, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, has lately sold a large lot of ground on T street, between New Hampshire avenue and 18th street, Washington, D. C., to Lawrence Sands, who intends filling it with fine residences in the early summer. The price paid was a trifle over \$23,000.

QUITE a party of ladies were shown through the various departments of the Naval Ordnance Factory at Washington on Monday last by the officers on duty there. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. J. H. Blount of Georgia, wife of Hon. J. H. Blount, and among others composing the party was the daughter of the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, Miss Leary of Richmond, and various others, who expressed much pleasure at the various interesting processes going on, and all carried away the usual souvenirs of steel chips from the guns undergoing completion. Mrs. Blount was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Blount, and by Miss Marlin Bacon, from Macon, Ga., who has been spending the season there with the Blounts.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Sundry Civil bill as finally enacted into a law, contains the following items of interest to the two Services:

Armories and Arsenal.—For improvement of buildings, repairs, machinery, etc., for Rock Island, Ill., arsenal, \$24,250; Springfield, Mass., arsenal, including \$20,439.98 for milling shop; machinery for Benicia arsenal, Cal., \$3,000; Frankford Arsenal, Phil., \$1,000; new buildings of Peacoppy powder depot, N. J., \$35,000; improvements at Sandy Hook proving grounds, \$3,000; testing machine at Watertown arsenal, \$10,000; general repairs to all arsenals, \$50,000; new testing machine for test of small specimens at Watertown arsenal, \$15,000.

For the construction of buildings and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, \$200,000.

Signal Corps.—For meteorological instruments, reports of storms, rent of buildings, maintenance of telegraph lines, hire of civilian employees, etc., \$169,000. Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, \$5,140; mileage to officers, \$4,000 (amount to be disbursed according to new mileage law contained in Army Appropriation bill); commutation of quarters to commissioned officers, \$23,000; commutation of rations to 450 Signal Service enlisted men, \$48,000; regular supplies, \$5,000; commutation of fuel to enlisted men, \$17,260; forage, \$3,391; incidental expenses, \$760; transportation, \$22,300; commutation of quarters to enlisted men, \$85,440; medicine and medical attendance, \$2,000. Provided, That no part of the appropriations made for the Signal Service by this act shall be used for the maintenance or support of a school of instruction nor of the military post at Fort Myer, Va.

National Cemeteries.—For maintaining and improving National Cemeteries, including fuel to superintendents, pay of laborers, etc., \$100,000; pay of 73 superintendents, \$99,000; headstones for graves, \$20,000; repairs to roadways, \$3,000; for iron fence to Fort Winnebago Cemetery, Wis., \$2,500; for the erection of monuments or memorial tablets for the proper marking of the position of each of the commands of the Regular Army engaged at Gettysburg, \$15,000.

Miscellaneous.—Commutation of artificial limbs, \$130,000; appliances for disabled soldiers, \$2,000; expenses of military convicts in State penitentiaries, \$10,000; collection and payment of bounty and prize money and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors, \$2,000; continuing publication of Records of War of Rebellion, \$35,000; support of Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, \$88,851.12; books, instruments, etc., for Fort Monroe Artillery School, \$5,000; support of national homes for disabled soldiers, \$1,810,556.

The Senate was forced to recede from its amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill appropriating \$50,000 for a preliminary reconnaissance, under the Navy Department, with the view to establishing a boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, thus sending the project over for another session.

A SENTENCE MITIGATED.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has mitigated the unexpired portion of the Court-martial sentence of Ensign Fitz Aubert Hutton, of the Navy. In June, 1885, Ensign Hutton was tried on board the *Junata*, then attached to the Asiatic Squadron, for "absence from his duty and station without leave;" the second, "disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office;" and the third, "drunkenness." He pleaded guilty to all three charges and the court thereupon sentenced him "to be suspended from rank and duty on furlough pay for two years, and to retain his present number on the list of ensigns during that time." The sentence went into effect June 25, 1885, and would have expired next June. Rear-Admiral Davis, who was then commanding the squadron, and who is now in Washington, in reviewing the sentence of the court, said: "The proceedings and findings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Ensign Fitz Aubert Hutton are approved, and the sentence is also approved, against my conviction that it is entirely inadequate to the nature of the offense, for the reason that Ensign Fitz Aubert Hutton would otherwise go unpunished." In conclusion he stated that "the single offense of willful disobedience of orders merited dismissal from the Service." Ensign Hutton, through his friends, has prevailed upon Secretary Whitney to mitigate the sentence upon promise of future good conduct.

The Second Comptroller has allowed the following War claims: 2d Lieut. Egbert L. Viele, 2d U. S. Infantry, \$66.95.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

We give here the text of the Naval Appropriation bill as it finally passed, omitting only some of the details of the standard appropriations:

Pay of the Navy.....\$7,000,000
Pay, miscellaneous.....205,000
Contingent, Navy.....7,000
Bureau of Navigation.....85,500
Special Ocean Surveys.....5,000
Duplications, Surveys, Mexican Coast... 25,000
Contingent, B. Navigation.....5,000

Civil establishment, Bureau of Navigation—Navy Yard, New York: For one clerk, at \$1,400; one writer, at \$1,000; one storekeeper, at \$900; one master of tug, at \$1,500. Portsmouth, N. H.: For one clerk, at \$1,000. Norfolk, Va.: For one clerk, at \$1,200. Washington, D. C.: For one clerk, at \$1,000. Mare Island, Cal.: One clerk, at \$1,000; in all, \$9,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores: For procuring, producing, preserving and handling ordnance material; for the armament of ships; for fuel, tools, material and labor to be used in the general work of the Ordnance Department; for furniture at magazines at the Ordnance dock, New York, and at the naval Ordnance battery and proving-ground, \$120,400; of which sum \$20,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purchase and completion of three steel-cast, rough-bored and turned, six-inch, high-power rifle cannon, of domestic manufacture, one of which shall be of Bessemer steel, one of open-hearth steel, and one of crucible steel: *Provided*, That the casting for said cannon shall not be paid for until the cannon shall have been completed and have successfully stood the statutory test required by the act of July 26, 1886, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887, and for other purposes."

For proof of naval armament, \$6,000.

For purchase of land for proving and ranging ground for naval guns, and for constructing buildings, butts, shelters, and batteries, \$40,000; for necessary repairs to Ordnance buildings, magazines, gun parks, boats, lighters, wharves, machinery, and other objects of the like character, \$15,000; for miscellaneous items, namely: freight to foreign and home stations; advertising; cartage and express charges; repairs to fire engines; gas and water pipes, gas and water tax at magazines; toll, ferrage, foreign postage, and telegrams to and from the Bureau, \$5,000.

For the civil establishment under the Bureau of Ordnance, namely:

Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—For one writer, (when required), \$500.

Boston—For one writer, (when required), \$500.

New York—For one clerk, at \$1,400.

Washington—For one clerk at \$1,000; two writers, at \$1,017.25 each; one draughtsman, at \$1,545; three draughtsmen, at \$1,080 each; one assistant draughtsman, at \$772; one foreman, at \$2,156; two copyists, at \$720 each; one telegraph operator, at \$900. Norfolk, for one clerk, at \$1,200. Mare Island, for one writer, at \$1,017.25. Naval Ordnance proving ground, for one writer, at \$1,017.25.

Torpedo Station, Newport—For one chemist, \$2,500; one clerk, at \$1,200; one draughtsman, at \$1,500; in all, \$24,342.25. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such service.

Torpedo Corps.—For labor, material, freight, and express charges; general care of repairs to grounds, buildings, wharves; boats; instruction; instruments, tools, furniture, experiments, and general torpedo outfits, \$50,000; extension to electrical laboratory, \$3,000; ponton, \$800; repairs to sea wall, \$3,000; water pipe from Newport to station, \$1,000; in all, \$57,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the steamer *Stiletto* for use as a torpedo-boat for experimental purposes, \$25,000.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Equipment of vessels.—\$625,000. Transportation and recruiting, \$25,000.

Contingent, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.—For extra expenses of training-ships, freight and transportation of equipment stores, printing, advertising, telegraphing, books and models, postage on letters sent abroad, ferrage, ice, apprehension of deserters and stragglers, continuous-service certificates, good-conduct badges, and libraries for enlisted men, school-books for training-ships, medals for boys, and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting unforeseen and impossible to classify, \$15,000.

Civil Establishment, Navy-yard, Portsmouth.—For one clerk, at \$1,200; Boston, for one superintendent rope walk, \$1,875; one clerk, at \$1,400; one at \$1,300; one writer, at \$950; New York, for one clerk, at \$1,200; League Island, for one clerk, at \$1,200; Norfolk, for one clerk, at \$1,200; Mare Island, for one clerk, at \$1,200; in all, \$11,525.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Maintenance of yards and docks.—\$170,000. For rebuilding wharves at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., \$25,000; for rebuilding floating-gate, dry dock, Boston, Mass., to be immediately available \$31,000; for two timber dry-docks, to be located at such Navy-yards as the Secretary of the Navy may indicate, each dock to be not less than 480 feet in length, the cost of the two docks not to exceed in the aggregate the amount herein appropriated, \$1,100,000; for railroad extension in the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., and engine-house, \$20,000; for cisterns at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., \$46,364; for repairs and preservation at Navy-yards, \$450,000; Naval training station, Coaster's Harbor Island, Rhode Island, for extending wharf and dredging; repairs to main causeway, sea-wall, roads, buildings, and grounds,

and the necessary labor and implements required for the proper preservation of the same; for repairs and improvements on buildings; heating, lighting, and furniture for same; books and stationery; freight and other contingent expenses; purchase of food and maintenance of horses and mail-wagon, and attendance on same, \$14,000.

For continuing the erection of the new Naval Observatory, \$20,000, of which sum \$10,000 may be used for the purchase of a new meridian circle. Said observatory shall not cost more than \$400,000, and no work shall be done thereon except under a contract which shall provide for the completion of the same, upon plans previously adopted, for a sum not exceeding said limit of cost hereby affixed; in all, \$1,732,364.

Contingent, \$20,000.

Civil establishment, Navy-yard, Portsmouth.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at \$1,400; one mail messenger, at \$600 per annum; one messenger, at \$600 per annum; one foreman laborer at \$4 per diem; one pilot, at \$3 per diem. Boston.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at \$1,400; one foreman laborer, at \$4 per diem; one messenger to commandant, at \$1.76 per diem; one messenger to civil engineer, at \$1.76 per diem; one mail messenger, at \$600 per annum. Brooklyn.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at \$1,400; one writer, at \$1,017.25; one foreman laborer, at \$4.50 per diem; one messenger to commandant, at \$2.50 per diem; one messenger to captain, at \$2.25 per diem; one messenger to yards and docks, at \$2 per diem; one draughtsman, at \$5 per diem; one quartermaster, at \$4 per diem. League Island.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at \$1,400; one messenger, to commandant, at \$2 per diem; one foreman laborer, at \$4 per diem. Washington.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at \$1,400; one messenger, at \$1.76 per diem; one foreman laborer, at \$3.50 per diem. Norfolk.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at \$1,400; one writer, at \$1,017.25; one foreman laborer, at \$4 per diem; three messengers, at \$2 per diem each; one pilot, at \$2.25 per diem. Pensacola.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at \$1,200; one mail messenger, at \$600 per annum. Mare Island.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at \$1,400; one writer, at \$1,017.25; one foreman laborer, at \$4 per diem; one pilot, at \$4.50 per diem; one draughtsman, at \$5 per diem; one mail messenger, at \$2.74 per diem; one messenger, at \$2.20 per diem; one messenger and lamp lighter, at \$2.20 per diem; one bellringer, at \$2.25 per diem. Naval Station, Sackett's Harbor.—For one ship keeper, at \$1 per diem; in all, \$45,700.49.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, \$63,167, which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Medical Department.—For surgeons' necessities for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and Coast Survey, and for the civil establishment at the several Naval hospitals, Navy-yards, Naval laboratory, museum of hygiene, and Naval Academy, \$75,000.

Naval hospital fund, \$30,000.

Naval hospital and sanitarium and wharf for landing, on Widow's Island, Penobscot Bay, Me., \$50,000, to be immediately available; said sum to be in full for all expenses of erecting and furnishing said sanitarium, including all necessary improvements on the island. Contingent, \$25,000. For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, naval hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, outhouses, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, and cemeteries, \$15,000. For the improvement of the naval hospital park at Portsmouth, Va., \$5,000.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For provisions for the seamen and marines; commuted rations for officers, naval cadets, seamen, and marines; commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited to the hospital fund; water for drinking and cooking purposes on board ship; and for labor and expenses of inspections, in all \$1,121,000.

Contingent expenses, \$50,000; and to pay the expenses of consolidating and arranging, under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, the stores and other property of the United States under control of the Department of the Navy, to be immediately available, \$20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary.

For the civil establishment, to include clerks, firemen, writers, receivers, assistant receivers, messengers, leading men and pressmen in inspection office, superintendent of coffee and spice mill, box-maker, coffee roaster, engine tender, teamster, telephone operator, cutter, machine operator, and laborers, \$70,000.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Construction and repair of vessels: For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; for steam-steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam-capstans, steam-windlasses, and other steam auxiliaries; labor in Navy-yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery, and tools for use in shops; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and for general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, freight, foreign postages, telegrams, photographing, books, plans, stationery, and instruments for drawing room, \$900,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed 20 per cent. of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall sell the New York, under the laws and regulations applicable to the sale of condemned property in the Navy Department.

For repairs on the *Hartford*, *Kearsarge*, *Trenton*, *Swatara*, *Thetis*, *Richmond*, *Nipsic*, and *Enterprise*, or such of said vessels as the Secretary of the Navy may deem advisable, \$200,000, to be immediately available.

Civil Establishment—Portsmouth, N. Hampshire: For one clerk to naval constructor, at \$1,400; two writers, at \$1,017.25. Boston—For one clerk to naval

constructor, at \$1,400; one writer, at \$1,017.25. Brooklyn—For one clerk to naval constructor, at \$1,400; three writers, at \$1,017.25. League Island—For one clerk to naval constructor, at \$1,400. Washington—For one clerk to naval constructor, at \$1,400. Norfolk—For one clerk to naval constructor, at \$1,400; two writers, at \$1,017.25. Pensacola—For one writer, at \$1,017.25. Mare Island—For one clerk to naval constructor, at \$1,400; two writers, at \$1,017.25 each. In all, \$20,989.75. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment of such services.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.

Steam Machinery.—\$75,000. *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated cost of such repair shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the repair or building of boilers for wooden ships the hulls of which can be fully repaired for twenty per centum of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and material.

Contingent.—\$500.

Civil Establishment.—Portsmouth—For clerk to department, at \$1,200; messenger, at \$600. Brooklyn—For clerk to department, at \$1,400; draughtsman, at \$1,500; messenger, at \$600; writer, at \$1,000; assistant draughtsman, at \$1,200. League Island—For clerk to department, at \$1,200. Norfolk—For clerk to department, at \$1,300; assistant draughtsman, at \$1,100; messenger, at \$600. Pensacola—For writer, at \$1,000. Mare Island—For clerk to department, at \$1,400; draughtsman, at \$1,500; messenger, at \$600; writer, at \$1,000; in all, \$17,200.

Naval Academy.—\$203,830.45.

Marine Corps.—\$372,935.90.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract, 2 steel gunboats of 1,700 tons displacement, of type of gunboat No. 1, to cost \$500,000 each, and 2 steel cruisers, to be provided with such armament for each as the Navy Department may deem suitable. The cost of both of said cruisers in the aggregate, complete, exclusive of armament, shall not be more than \$2,000,000. The sum of \$1,500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated toward construction of said vessels. That in the construction of the aforesaid vessels all of the provisions of the act of August 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of and proposals for the same, the plans, drawings and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, so far as the same relate to vessels constructed under contract, save that in all their parts they shall be of domestic manufacture. The contracts for the construction of said cruisers shall contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the vessel shall exhibit a maximum speed of at least 19 knots per hour; and for every quarter knot of speed so exhibited above said guarantee the contractor shall receive a premium over and above his contract-price of \$50,000, and for every quarter knot that said vessel fails to reach said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract-price the sum of \$50,000.

In making proposals for contracts for building the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act, it shall be required that one of such vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and the waters connecting therewith, one of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of them on or near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, and at such places on or near such coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the bids for said contracts, when the same are opened and examined by him, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels, or either of them elsewhere in the U. S.

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the sums of money hereinafter named are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the President in the exercise of his discretion upon plans and specifications to be furnished by the Navy Department: For floating batteries or raams, or other naval structures to be used for coast and harbor defence, \$1,000,000; the final cost of said batteries, etc., not to exceed \$2,000,000, exclusive of armament. For the purchase of and the trial and testing of torpedoes and appliances, using explosives to be operated from naval vessels, floating batteries or raams, \$50,000, which sum shall be immediately available.

That the material used in all naval structures provided for in this act, and the armament for the same, shall be, so far as practicable, of American production and furnished and manufactured in the United States, and all contracts made for their construction shall be under the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment." *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may employ and pay out of appropriations for new ships such civilian expert aids, additional draughtsmen, writers, copyists, and model makers on the designs therefor as may be necessary.

Sec. 4. For expenditure toward the construction and completion (exclusive of armament) of the five double turreted monitors, the four vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, and the vessels authorized by the act of August 3, 1886, \$2,420,000.

Toward the armament of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, of the vessels authorized by sections one and two of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, of the unfinished monitors mentioned in sec. 3 of the same act, and of the *Manitowoh*, and of vessels authorized by this act, \$1,128,362.

Toward procuring, testing, and delivering the armor and gun steel for the vessels authorized by sec. 1 of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, and the unfinished monitors mentioned in sec. 3 of the same act, and the vessels authorized by this act, \$4,000,000: *Provided*, Said armor and gun steel shall be of domestic manufacture.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the recommendation contained in the report of the Naval Board, Capt. J. A. Howell, president, dated June 5, 1886, and purchase of pneumatic gun carriage and necessary attachments, \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the weight, space, and conditions of working to be agreed upon between the Department and the company.

BOGUS VETERAN—Will you be kind enough to tell me if it is a fact that the President has vetoed the Pension bill? Gentleman—He has. "Well, if this country gets into another war, just count me out. I'll never risk my life again in the service of my country." "Were you hurt during the war?" "Indeed I was." "What regiment were you in?" "I wasn't in any regiment. I got the rheumatism from bathing in the St. Lawrence River during the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. Ah, Sir, those were the times that tried men's souls. Haven't got a surplus dime for an old vet, have you?"

LORD WOLSELEY ON GENERAL LEE.

(Extracts from Gen. Wolseley's Article in McMillan's.)

GEN. LEE'S presence commanded respect, even from strangers, by a calm, self-possessed dignity, the like of which I have never seen in other men. Naturally of strong passions, he kept them under perfect control by that iron and determined will of which his expression and his face gave evidence. He was then just fifty-four years old, the age of Marlborough when he destroyed the French Army at Blenheim. In many ways and on many points these two great men much resembled each other. Both were of a dignified and commanding exterior, eminently handsome, with a figure tall, graceful and erect, while a muscular, square-built frame bespoke great activity of body. The charm of manner which I have mentioned as very winning in Lee, was possessed in the highest degree by Marlborough. Both, at the outset of their great career of victory, were regarded as essentially national commanders. Both had married young and were faithful husbands and devoted fathers. Both had in all their campaigns the same belief in an ever watchful Providence, in whose help they trusted implicitly and for whose interposition they prayed at all times. They were gifted with the same military instinct, the same genius for war, the power of fascinating those with whom they were associated, the spell which they cast over their soldiers who believed almost superstitiously in their certainty of victory. Their contempt of danger and their daring courage constitute a parallel that is difficult to equal between any other two great men of modern times.

What most strikes the regular soldier in these campaigns of Gen. Lee is the inefficient manner in which both he and his opponents were often served by their subordinate commander, and how badly the staff and outpost work generally was performed on both sides. It is most difficult to move with any effective precision young armies constituted as these were during this war. The direction and movement of large bodies of newly raised troops, even when victorious, are never easy and often impossible. Over and over again was the South apparently within a stone's throw of independence, as it has been many times remarked, when from want of a thoroughly good staff to organize the pursuit the occasion was lost and the enemy allowed to escape. Lee's combinations to secure victory were the conceptions of a truly great strategist, and when they had been effected his tactics were also almost always everything that could be desired up to the moment of victory. But there his action seemed to stop altogether. Was ever an army so hopelessly at the mercy of another as that of McClellan when he began his retreat to Harrison's Landing after the seven days' fighting round Richmond? What commander could wish to have his foe in a tighter place than Burnside was in after his disastrous attack upon Lee at Fredericksburg? Yet in both instances the Northern commander got safely away; and other similar instances could be mentioned. The critical military student of this war who knows the power which regular troops, well officered and well directed by a thoroughly efficient staff, placed in the hands of an able general, and who has acquired an intimate and complete knowledge of what these two contending American armies were really like, will, I think, agree that from first to last the co-operation of even one army corps of regular troops would have given complete victory to whichever side it fought on.

One of Lee's faults was a too great dread of wounding the feelings of others, which led him to leave incompetent men to fill important positions. This softness of heart or amiability, however good in itself, may amount to crime in the man intrusted with public affairs at critical moments. Lee's devotion to duty and great respect for obedience seem at times to have made him too subservient to those charged with the civil Government of his country. He carried out too literally the orders of those whom the Confederate Constitution made his superiors, although he must have known them to be entirely ignorant of the science of war. He appears to have forgotten that he was the great revolutionary chief engaged in a great revolutionary war, that he was no mere leader in a political struggle of parties carried on within the lines of an old, well established form of Government. It was very clear to many at the time, as it will be commonly acknowledged now, that the South could only hope to win under the rule of a military dictator. If Gen. Washington had had a Mr. Davis over him, could he have accomplished what he did? It will I am sure be news to many that Gen. Lee was given command over all the Confederate armies a month or two only before the final collapse, and that the military policy of the South was throughout the war dictated by Mr. Davis as President of the Confederate States. He had no power to reward soldiers or promote officers. It was Mr. Davis who selected the men to command divisions and armies.

Gen. Lee was opposed to the defence of Richmond at the last and he was right, for if he had drawn Gen. Grant's great army into the interior, far away from his base of supplies, he would have greatly weakened it. But it was vain to speculate. Richmond fell and Lee's army surrendered. Who shall ever fathom the depth of Lee's anguish when the bitter end came, and when beaten down by sheer force of numbers and absolutely nothing else, he found himself obliged to surrender?

When all the angry feelings roused by the Secession are buried with those which existed when the Declaration of Independence was written; when Americans can review the history of their last great rebellion with calm impartiality, I believe all will admit that Gen. Lee towered far above all men on either side in that great struggle. I believe he will be regarded not only as the most prominent figure of the Confederacy, but as the great American of the nineteenth century, whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with that of Washington, and whose memory is equally worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all his countrymen.

Lord Wolseley said that Lee told him that he had only 30,000 men in front of McClellan at Antietam, with a few tired reserves behind, while McClellan had an army of 100,000 men. He states that Lee always spoke well of McClellan, though he spoke bitterly of none of his Federal opponents. In his reference to the thirty-five days' fighting around Richmond, just before the surrender at Appomattox, Wolseley says: "Lee had only 55,000 exhausted

soldiers to oppose 130,000 fresh men under General Grant."

Speaking of the United States, Lord Wolseley recently said: "I am a great admirer of America and the American people. I witnessed at Washington the final review of the armies of the republic at the close of the war. The spectacle of that immense force melting away among the people and being almost immediately absorbed was the most colossal I have ever seen, and left upon me an ineffaceable impression. I never lose the opportunity of assuring people in England that the education of a public man is not complete until he has been in America and stayed there six months. Every step which brings England and America nearer together seems to me a step nearer the realization of the ideal civilization of the future. I am therefore always delighted when I hear of an Englishman marrying an American lady, or vice versa. With such a miserable squabble over a kettle of fish, as the present fisheries dispute, I have not a moment's patience. I am convinced that if I, or any man of ordinary tact or experience, was sent over with sufficient authority to arrange matters with a similar American representative, the whole affair could be settled outright, and in a week."

THE 110 AND 118-TON GUNS.

THE English 110-ton gun was fired for the first time on Feb. 12th at the proof-butts adjoining Woolwich Arsenal. It measures within a small fraction of 44 feet. Its actual weight is 247,795 lbs. The order being given to load, a dozen gunners withdrew from the breech the big screw block which closes it, in weight 2½ tons, and swung it by the help of a derrick on to an adjacent shelf, while the projectile and charge were inserted. The former is a bolt of iron, 1,800 lbs. in weight and 18½ inches in diameter. The charge of 600 lbs. was divided into separate cartridges of 150 lbs. each, for convenience of handling. The gun recoiled about 20 feet up the platform, the total weight being 225 tons, and the incline 5 deg. The velocity was found to be 1,635 feet per second, and the pressure 9.65 tons. Two more rounds were afterwards fired, with charges of 700 lbs. and 800 lbs. of powder, the ultimate charge decided upon being 900 lbs.

A further trial was had, Feb. 15th, with 850 lbs. of powder. Although the pressure rose beyond anticipation, the velocity was not increased proportionately, the estimated velocity being slightly over 1,200 feet per second, while the actual muzzle velocity attained was 2,078 feet. The recoil of the gun on its carriage was 3 feet 3 inches only, as compared with 4 feet 6 inches with the 800 pounds powder charge on the former occasion. The remainder of the programme, to fire 900-pound and 950-pound charges, will most probably be carried out with slower burning Waltham Abbey powder.

The weight of the largest Krupp gun, the 40 c. m., is 121,000 kg., 118 tons. Its calibre is 15.75 inches; length of bore, 35 calibres, or 45.93 feet. The breech mechanism is heavier than that of the English gun, weighing 3,760 kg., or 8,290 lbs. It fires a shot measuring 50.39 inches, and weighing 2314.8 lbs. The charges in the trials from Aug. 31 to Sept. 28, 1886, varied from 727.5 lbs. of brown primario powder, "Dunoberg," made up into five cartridges of 145.5 lbs. each, to 846.57 lbs. The initial velocities obtained ranged from 1,736 feet to 1,890.5 feet, and the energies from 57,664 to 58,122 ft. tons. The longest range obtained (for five rounds) was about 7¼ miles, 39,439 feet. The power of penetration into wrought iron is estimated at the muzzle as 40.94 inches at a distance of 1,000 metres, 1,093 yards, 38.19, the shot striking perpendicularly. The Italians have two of these guns mounted, but for some unexplained reason they ceased firing them after a few rounds. A third gun, which was manufactured for the Italian Government, has, we are informed, been sent back to the foundry and cut up. We give here a comparison between the two guns:

Weight.	Calibre.	Charge.	Projectile.	In. vel.
To a.	Inches.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Feet.
Krupp.....119	15.75	827	2,315	1,890
English.....111	16.25	900	1,800	2,078

The mean pressure of the English gun was 18.75 tons per square inch, the total energy at muzzle 53,927 foot tons, or 490 foot tons per ton of gun. The obturation, or means of stopping the escape of powder gas, is peculiar to this gun. It is not the Elswick cup nor the De Bange asbestos pad, but a modification introduced by Mr. Vavasseur, wherein the mushroom-head of the De Bange pad is retained, but the asbestos is replaced by a ring of soft copper which is forced by compression, on the discharge of the gun, into close contact with the inner tube; no ring is required to be inserted inside the end of the bore.

The polygroove rifling commences with one turn in 120 calibres and increases to one turn in 56 calibres at the muzzle. The fourth round (which was fired on Wednesday, Feb. 16) was fired with 850 lbs. of Westphalian powder, "Prismatic, No. 1 Brown," the prism measuring 1½ in. from face to face and 1 in. in length.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: On Monday, Feb. 21, a most delightful and highly fashionable reception was given at the Osceola Club. All of our Pensacola ladies looked unusually stylish. The following were the guests from the Army and Navy: Gen. Judson A. Bingham, U. S. A., and wife, the latter in rich black silk and lace; Col. L. Langdon, U. S. A., commanding at Barrancas, and wife, who was richly dressed in cream silk, rare old lace, pearls and diamonds; Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Art., on Col. Langdon's staff; Mrs. Crawford, black velvet and crimson trimmings, with elegant jewelry; Mrs. O. Horton, of Augusta, Ga., (guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford), blue silk suit, Valenciennes lace, pearl trimmings, diamonds; Evelyn L. Spotts, white silk and silk mull and pearl roses; Lieut. L. G. Fillette, U. S. N., and wife, who wore an elegant bridal costume of white silk. This reception at the Osceola Club was the closing event of the social entertainments before Lent, and was a great success. The gentlemen of the city present looked splendid in the regulation full-dress evening suit. The officers of the Army and Navy presented a noble appearance in full dress uniform. Gen. Bingham did not "don" his uniform, yet looked the fine, dignified officer to perfection in full dress citizen suit.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOOD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bowie, was married recently at Chicago to Miss Minnie M. Mansfield, daughter of the Rev. D. Mansfield.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

February 26, 1887.
For Appointment by Transfer—1st Lieut. Arthur C. Du-cat, Jr., 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieut. 24th Inf., Feb. 23, 1887, with rank in the infantry arm from Nov. 26, 1884.
1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 24th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., 3d Cav., Feb. 23, 1887, with rank in the cavalry arm from Nov. 26, 1884.

February 28, 1887.
9th Cavalry—2d Lieut. John F. McBlain to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 11, 1887, vice Conline, promoted.
2d Infantry—1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames to be Captain, Feb. 27, 1887, vice Cook, promoted to the 18th Infantry.
2d Lieut. Abner Pickering to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 27, 1887, vice Ames, promoted.
18th Infantry—Capt. Henry C. Cook, 3d Inf., to be Major, Feb. 27, 1887, vice Vance, deceased.

March 1, 1887.
(Under act approved Feb. 23, 1887.)
Adjutant General's Department—To be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel: Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Whipple and Chauncey McKeever, Feb. 23, 1887, to fill original vacancies.
To be Asst. Adj. Gens., with the rank of Lieut. Col.: Major Oliver D. Greene, Feb. 23, 1887, vice Whipple, promoted; Major Samuel Breck, vice McKeever, promoted; Major Henry C. Wood and Major James P. Martin, Feb. 23, 1887, to fill original vacancies.

Accompanying the nomination of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain to be 1st Lieut., 9th Cav., sent to the Senate on Monday, is the following memorandum from the President: "This nomination is accompanied by a statement from the Secretary of War, the findings of a court-martial before which the said John F. McBlain was tried, showing the disapproval by the department commander of the sentence of said court, and also by an opinion of the Acting Judge Advocate General, showing the present position of the said McBlain as related to said trial and sentence. He has been once rejected by the Senate upon his nomination for promotion; but a vacancy having again occurred in the rank next above him, and he still retaining a rank in his company which, notwithstanding such court-martial and previous rejection, apparently makes it my duty, under the law and Army regulations, to nominate him for such vacancy, his name is again submitted to the Senate for its action."

March 3, 1887.
18th Infantry—1st Lieut. John S. Bishop to be Captain, March 2, vice Pratt, deceased.
2d Lieut. Charles S. Hall to be 1st Lieut., March 2, vice Bishop, promoted.
8th Cavalry—Capt. Edmond G. Fechet to be Capt., 8th Cav., to rank from May 23, 1870. (This nomination is in accordance with an act of Congress just approved, by which Capt. Fechet gets a number above instead of below Capt. Wells.)

The nomination of Lieutenant John F. McBlain was not acted upon by the Senate. With this exception all Army nominations, including those contained in this issue of the JOURNAL, and Captains O'Reilly and Helmsman to be Surgeons, and Paul Clendenen, George L. G. Anderson and Robert R. Ball to be Asst. Surgeons, have been confirmed, the medical cases under date of Feb. 28. The record of Army nominations has been unusually clear this season, not a single appointment or promotion being rejected or recalled.

G. O. 11, H. Q. A., Feb. 16, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the use of Form 13, Quartermaster's Department, is discontinued, it being no longer necessary in the preparation of accounts of that department, and Form 11, of the same department, is amended to agree with the example published herewith.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., Feb. 26, 1887.

Publishes the act of Congress to amend section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

G. O. 17, H. Q. A., Feb. 28, 1887.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company having on Feb. 3, 1886, abandoned the use of the land grant railroad of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and having on that date assumed the control and use of the non-land grant railroad of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company in transporting passengers and freight between the points named, it is directed that no deductions for land grant be made in the settlement of accounts of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company for the transportation of United States troops and military supplies between St. Paul and Minneapolis on and after Feb. 3, 1886. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway between those points will be continued to be treated as a land grant railroad.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company will be stricken from the list of land grant railroads, pages 16 and 17 of G. O. 89, Adjutant General's Office, of 1885.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., Feb. 17, 1886.

Publishes the acts of Congress, approved Feb. 17: "Making an appropriation for the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado; the act to grant the right of way through Fort Bliss Military Reservation to the Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad Company, and the act authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account for arms, ammunition, and accoutrements between the Territory of Montana and the United States."

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Feb. 24, 1887.

The amount of U. S. bonds now held in trust by the Treasurer of the U. S. to secure public deposits in the Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., is \$300,000.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Feb. 26, 1887.

The amount of U. S. bonds now held in trust by the Treasurer of the U. S. to secure public deposits in the Norfolk National Bank, of Norfolk, Va., is \$300,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., March 1, 1887.

Publishes proclamation of President of U. S., directing that the military reservation at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Feb. 2, 1887.

Pistol practice will be held by the troops of cavalry twice each week during two months not included in the target season.

Post and troop commanders will use their utmost endeavors to bring this important branch of instruction to a high state of efficiency.

CIR. 5, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, Feb. 14, 1887.

The granting of general authority for the employment of Assistant Engineers and others provided for under par. 247 A. R. 1881 is not considered to be in accordance with the spirit and intent of the regulation. In all such cases, separate authority must be obtained from the Chief of Engineers for each work for which specific appropriation has been made. . . . When work is suspended, from the exhaustion of the appropriation or other cause, and the services of such an employee are dispensed with, the authority for his employment expires. Upon the renewal of operations, a new authority must be obtained.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Feb. 21, 1887.

The "practice season" for posts for 1887, is:

Fort Crawford, Colo.—May, June and July.

Fort Elliott, Texas—May, June and September.

Fort Gibson, I. T.—April 15 to June 14 and October.

Fort Hays, Kas.—May, June and July.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—June, September and October.

Fort Lewis, Colo.—June, July and September.

Fort Lyon, Colo.—May, September and October.

Fort Reno, I. T.—April 30 to June 19, and Sept. 20 to Oct. 19.

Fort Riley, Kas.—May, June and September 15 to Oct. 14.

Fort Sill, I. T.—May, June and October.

Fort Supply, I. T.—May 15 to June 30, and Sept. 1 to Oct. 14.

Post commanders will designate at least two months for pistol practice for all cavalry troops of their respective commands, care being taken that the period selected does not in any way interfere with the practice season for Rifle and Carbine firing.

It has been observed that little or no attention has been paid by some post commanders to the provisions of pars. 13 and 14, "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing." Failure to comply with the requirements of these regulations hereafter will be regarded as a positive neglect of duty.

CIR. 3, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Feb. 19, 1887.

Publishes a table so that Post and Regimental Commanders and Recruiting Officers may have information of the "Authorized and Actual Strength" of troops and companies in this Department, and guard against making enlistments or assignments in excess of the "Authorized Strength."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The Inspector General, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed, on inspection service, to Bismarck and Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot, D. T., returning to St. Paul upon completion of the duty (S. O. 13, Feb. 21, D. Dakota).

Pay Department.

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, and receive from Major James P. Carby, Chief Paymr., all public funds in his possession. During the temporary absence of Major Canby, Major Poole will assume the duties of Chief Paymr. (S. O. 30, Feb. 18, D. Columbia.)

Under S. O. 25, A. G. O. Major Daniel N. Bash, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 24, Feb. 19, D. Texas).

Payment of troops will be made as follows: Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., Forts Abraham Lincoln, Yates, and Totten, D. T. Major William E. Eckels, Paymr., Forts Sisseton and Pembina, D. T., and Fort Snelling, Minn. Major Eckels will return to his proper station. Major John E. Blaine, Paymr., Forts Shaw, Assiniboine and Missoula, M. T., and Troop M, 1st Cavalry, at Camp Sheridan, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. T. Major James R. Roche, Paymr., Forts Randall, Sully, Bennett and Meade, D. T. Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Forts Keogh, Custer and Maginnis, M. T., Fort Buford, D. T., and Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 14, Feb. 23, D. Dakota.)

The troops in the Dept. of Missouri will be paid, to include the muster of Feb. 28, 1887, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and the Ordnance Detachment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri: Fort, Gibson, Sill and Reno, and Camp Martin, I. T., by Major Wm. Smith, Paymr. At Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Kansas, by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At Forts Supply, I. T., Elliott, Texas, Lyon, Crawford and Lewis, Colorado, and Troop F, 6th Cavalry, at Amargo, N. M., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 25, Feb. 23, Dept. Mo.)

Medical Department.

The leave of absence for seven days granted to Capt. W. Gray, asst. surg., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 13, Feb. 21, D. Dak.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. R. M. Whitefoot is annulled (S. O. 27, Feb. 14, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. V. F. Carter, asst. surg., Fort Ringgold (S. O. 25, Feb. 24, D. Texas).

Capt. Louis S. Tesson, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Div. H. Q., and as examiner of recruits at Chicago (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, Div. Missouri).

Hospl. Steward Henry Winkelmann is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 24, Feb. 24, Dept. Mo.)

The Kansas City Times, referring to the departure from Fort Leavenworth for Frankford Arsenal, Pa., of Hospital Steward Henry Winkelmann, says: "He has been in the Army over 28 years, and while his departure from here is regretted by his friends, they are pleased with the pleasant station to which the War Department has assigned him."

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Col. Wm. P. Craighead, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and Norfolk, Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Saint Joseph, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on duty connected with the improvement of New York Harbor (S. O. 33, Feb. 26, C. E.)

Capt. William T. Russell, C. E., will proceed to

Vicksburg and Arkansas City on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 33, Feb. 25, C. E.)

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., is relieved from duty as Recorder of the Board of Engineers, constituted by S. O. 23, H. Q. C. E., Feb. 10, 1887 (S. O. 33, Feb. 26, C. E.)

Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., will proceed to Eau Claire, Wis., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 34, Feb. 26, C. E.)

Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., will proceed to La Grange Lock, on the Illinois River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 34, Feb. 28, C. E.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. W. W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., of his commission as 2d Lieut. 3d Art., only, has been accepted (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer will inspect C and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 29, Feb. 16, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. F. L. and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

S. O. 22, granting leave on Surgeon's certificate to Capt. J. C. Thompson, is revoked, for the reason that leave on Surgeon's certificate for six months was on Feb. 16 granted Capt. Thompson in S. O. 37, A. G. O. (S. O. 24, Feb. 19, D. Tex.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. G. L. Scott will proceed from Los Angeles, Cal., to Albuquerque, N. M., on duty in connection with the assignment and distribution of cavalry horses (S. O. 20, Feb. 19, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, Ft. G. and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. H. W. Sprole is designated as recruiting officer at Camp Del Rio, Tex. (S. O. 25, Feb. 24, D. Tex.)

Leave for four months, to take effect between April 1 and 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond (S. O., March 1, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. William Robinson, Troop B (S. O. 24, Feb. 23, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

The journey performed Nov. 28 to 30, 1886, by 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjt., changing station from Fort Grant, A. T., to Santa Fe, N. M., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 20, Feb. 19, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Robert G. Smith is further extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Va.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James E. Wilson, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 41, Feb. 26, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Arthur Morris, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 44, March 2, Div. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Fort Adams, R. I., is extended five days (S. O. 45, March 3, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. H.

* Light battery.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Bonifia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. Demitt, Nev.

By direction of the President the order from the War Department, dated Feb. 8, relating to 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, published in S. O. 35, Feb. 11, is revoked (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Major Edward Moore, 1st Inf., promoted from Captain 3d Inf., will report to commanding General Div. P. and Dept. Cal., for assignment to a station. (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, Fort Omaha, is extended six days (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. H. S. Cole, A. C. S. Fort Custer, is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds he may have on hand (S. O. 12, Feb. 19, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, Fort Missoula (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, Div. M.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Coeur d'Alene (S. O. 27, Feb. 24, D. Columbia.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. John Carland, R. Q. M., having served four years on the Regimental Staff, is relieved from duty as Quartermaster of this regiment, to date Feb. 28, 1887. 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill is appointed Quartermaster of this regiment, to date March 1, 1887, vice Carland, relieved. 1st Lieut. John Carland is assigned to Co. I (Orders 11, March 1, Hdqs. 6th Infantry).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and F, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. John L. Barbour is relieved from duty at Fort Laramie and will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland is extended ten days (S. O. 23, Feb. 25, Div. M.)

Lieut. Colonel Edward Collins, 7th Infantry, promoted from Major 1st Inf., now waiting orders at Milton, Mass., will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. Platte, for assignment to duty. (S. O. March 3, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F, H, J, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Private Herman Loth, Co. F, hospital steward, 2d class, will proceed to Fort Thomas, A. T., and report for duty (S. O. 19, Feb. 18, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglas.

Hdqs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. J. A. Perry will proceed from Los Angeles to San Francisco in charge of public animals, and upon arrival will report to the Chief Q. M. for further orders (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about March 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Andre W. Brewster (S. O., Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The extension of leave granted Capt. George S. Wilson is further extended seven days (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, recruiting officer (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Lieut. Col. Isaac D. DeRussy, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., on public business (S. O. 8, Feb. 2, D. Cal.)

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will inspect Q. M. stores, subsistence property and stores at Fort Klamath (S. O. 29, Feb. 16, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, Adjt., Fort Hays, is extended ten days (S. O. 23, Feb. 23, Dept. M.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, Adjt., is further extended thirteen days (S. O. 25, Feb. 25, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord is still further extended until further orders on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Fort Du Chesse, Utah (S. O. 19, Feb. 24, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The C. O. Fort Mackinac is authorized to issue a furlough for two months to Corpl. Frederick W. Earle, Co. E (S. O. 45, March 3, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Fort Reno, I. T., is extended eight days (S. O. 22, Feb. 21, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. A. A. Augur is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Elliott, Tex., and will return to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 24, Feb. 24, Dept. M.)

Capt. Charles C. Hood, 24th Inf., is appointed to act as inspector on certain clothing at the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, for which 1st Lieut. A. L. Scott, 7th Cav., is responsible. (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 26, 1887.

CASUALTY.

Major William P. Chambliss (retired), died February 22, 1887, at Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Shaw, M. T., Feb. 24. Detail: Capt. George W. H. Stouch and Joseph Hale, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George F. Wilson, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, Adjt., Frederick Thies, R. Q. M., and Frank P. Avery, 2d Lieut. Henry P. McCain and James H. McRae, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. William E. P. French, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 12, Feb. 19, D. Dak.).
At Fort Union, N. M., Feb. 28. Detail: Col. Henry Douglas, 10th Inf.; Major P. J. A. Cleary, Surg.; Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf.; Major Emil Adam and Capt. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; Capt. C. L. Davis, John Drum, and W. T. Duggan, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruse, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Wren, A. W. Brewster, E. L. Ballard, and E. M. Johnson, Jr., 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, D. Ariz.).
At Fort Snelling, Minn., March 1. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn, 25th Inf.; Capt. George B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Capt. Edwin J. Silvers, 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully and Harvey D. Reed, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. George P. Allen, Alfred S. Frost, and Wm. F. Martin, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Fear, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 18, Feb. 21, D. Dak.).
At Fort Wayne, Mich., March 1. Detail: Capt. Charles Wheaton and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieut. Daniel B. Devore and George D. DeShon, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 40, Feb. 23, Div. A.).
At Fort Monroe, Va., March 1. Detail: Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. William A. Kobbé and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkrite, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 41, Feb. 26, Div. A.).

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., March 3. Detail: Capt. Alex. B. MacGowan, David J. Craigie, and James Halloran, 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin, Frederick Von Schrader, and Robert K. Evans, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., David J. Baker, Jr., Walter H. Gordon, and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 42, Feb. 28, Div. A.).
At Fort McHenry, Md., March 8. Detail: Major Richard Foster, 3d Art.; Major William H. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. Edward R. Warner, 1st Lieut. Edward C. Knower, James O'Hara, and Charles G. Woodward, and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 43, March 1, Div. A.).
At Fort Warren, Mass., March 7. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut. William P. Stewart and John A. Lupton, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 45, March 3, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., will assemble at Angel Island, Cal., Feb. 21, to fix the responsibility for loss of two mules and one buffalo overcoat, for which 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., late A. A. Q. M. Fort McDermitt, Nev., is responsible (S. O. 9, Feb. 10, D. Cal.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav.; Major A. A. Woodruff, Med. Dept.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. G. E. Pond, 3d Dept., and 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 24th Inf., will meet at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 24, to report upon the sanitary condition and needs, water supply and sewerage at that post (S. O. 21, Feb. 18, Dept. M.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Charles J. Allen and Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood and William L. Marshall, C. E., will assemble at Ashland, Wis., to report upon the improvement of Ashland Harbor, Wis. (S. O. 35, March 1, C. E.).

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Charles F. King, Mounted Service, Feb. 26, 1887.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The defeat in the House of Representatives of the Senate bill granting permission for the building of John Chamberlin's projected new hotel on the reservation at Fort Monroe is ascribed to the Hon. Harry Libby. The project and plans have been approved by the Secretary of War, Gen. Sheridan and the Chief of Engineers, and only Mr. Libby's "objection" is in the way.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H.

The Hipple brothers, charged with assaulting Samuel E. Taylor, of the Engineer Battalion, because he loved their sister, Miss Ella Hipple, were found not guilty. The local reporter says: "Upon the conclusion of the trial Miss Hipple embraced Taylor tenderly in the street near the Village Hall. They expect to be married as soon as his term of enlistment expires, which will be two years hence." In the meantime they "wait and hope."

The band of the Engineer Battalion stationed at Willet's Point, entertained the citizens of Whitestone, L. I., Tuesday evening with some excellent musical selections. Deppes International Hall was the scene of the entertainment and a large audience listened with pleasure to the inspiring strains of the band. The programme was prepared with care by Band Leader Julius Kamper. Mr. Kamper is an excellent violinist and his performances upon the King of Instruments were received with marked favor. A pleasing feature of the concert was Mr. Otto's cornet playing. The whole programme was good. After the concert the hall was prepared for dancing and rotaries of Terpsichore paid tribute to the God of Song and Dance until broad daylight.

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

The Kansas City Times says:

A board of officers has been sitting for the past ten days taking evidence as to reported irregularities at the post-traders and has obtained evidence that the trader was in the habit of letting out his tables in the saloon on pay day for \$10 a day for gambling purposes; that the men could buy any desired quantity of liquors, and that articles sold to enlisted men were rated 200 per cent. higher than those sold to officers. The most serious case is that of a member of Co. G (Miner), who was discharged and re-enlisted. He had his final statement cashed by the trader, for which he was to take a discount of 3 per cent. and to be paid whatever amount the paymaster would pay the trader. It turns out that the man only received \$187, while the trader was paid \$250. The soldier, knowing that he was not paid enough, asked to see the books. This was refused him, when he reported the matter to Capt. Miner, who wrote to Maj. Sharpe for information with the above result.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1, 1887.

FOR nearly four years the seat of honor—the head of the table—of the bachelor officers' mess at West Point has been occupied by the Professor of Chemistry. When Professor Kendrick laid aside his duties and gave up his seat at the table, he resigned both to Professor Tillman. Nearly everyone thought that he would continue to grace both places as long as did his predecessor. It appeared as if the Chemical Department had a mortgage on that head seat, which had become outlived and, therefore, uncollectable, but lo! the mortgage is about to be foreclosed by the clergyman instead of the sheriff. The announcement was made on Sunday of the engagement of Professor Tillman to Miss Williams, of Flushing, Long Island, the wedding to be in May. The presidency of the mess will go to Captain Sharpe, but as he is about to go and do likewise, Lieut. Homer will fall heir to the vacant seat. Next to him comes Lieut. Mott.

The first accident on the toboggan slide happened last Friday. As the two toboggans were going down, the toboggan became somewhat unmanageable and ran up on the bank alongside, when both ladies fell off. One escaped with a good shaking up, but the other received several cuts in the face and a sprained shoulder. There have been a number of upsets, but no one has been injured.

On Ash Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Highland Falls, performed at the chapel at 11 A. M. During Lent he will come every Tuesday afternoon. At the Catholic chapel there will be service every Tuesday evening. Father Early has gone to Florida for his health, and his duties are performed by Father Smith, from St. Joseph's Church, New York.

Everyone is happy over the liberality of Congress to the Military Academy. A new gymnasium, another story and rebuilding of the cadet building, new work shops with suitable appliances, etc., will make things interesting.

It is thought that it will take a long time to remodel the Academic Building, for it will have to be done so as not to interfere with the recitations. No site for the gymnasium has been selected, but the lot between Lieutenant Simpson's quarters and the cadet commissary building has been suggested as the most suitable. Another place is the hill south of barracks, but this will necessitate the removal of the brick house used for quarters for two of the cadet mess employees.

Lieut. Betters, 6th Cavalry, and bride spent Saturday and Sunday at the post, the guest of Mrs. Postlethwaite.

The following-named persons have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy:

Bright Burnett Henshaw, Houston, Texas.
Charles C. Orden, Greenville, Ill.
Lucien G. Smith (Alt.), Greenville, Ill.
Joseph L. Moyse, Summit, Miss.
Harry J. Hirsch, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert Walker Mearns, Kembleville, Pa.
Wilson Jones Taylor (Alt.), Edgemont, Pa.
Henry Crowley Quigley, Blanchard, Pa.
George P. White, Union Township, Iowa.
M. E. Reed (Alt.), Waukon, Iowa.
John S. Sweitzer, Markleysburg, Pa.
Lee Catron, West Plains, Mo.
Joseph Albert (Alt.), Cape Girardeau, Mo.
John S. Sewell, Louisville, Ky.
Simon Everett Koon, Trenton, N. C.
B. F. Freed, Deveraux, Pa.
Charles Walter Pulkerson, Bails Mills, Va.
Vance Kilham Brownson (Alt.), Saltville, Va.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

FEBRUARY 24.

GLORIOUS GEORGE's birthday has come and gone and was duly remembered here by some, though not by all. Patriotism flickers and we need some strong national incentive to fan it into a bright and steady flame. How would a war with Mexico at one end, Canada at the other, with England thrown in as a makeweight, do for the purpose? But of this anon.

Gen. Stanley and party have returned from Arkansas Pass evidently well pleased with their trip. Major Bash left Saturday for Cheyenne, but Mrs. Bash will remain here for several weeks yet. Lieut. Brooks, 8th Cav., and bride returned last night, have been received into the inner circle, and have had many tokens of welcome. Miss Lillian L. Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., now of Chicago, arrived yesterday on a month's visit to Capt. and Mrs. Simpson. The young lady is a great favorite here. The civil employees on Government Hill have organized a social club with Mr. Holt, of the Subsistence Dept., President, and Mr. E. A. Derby, Secretary. Monthly hops are to be in order. Ishall hop, Elmer Otis, son of Col. Otis, 8th Cav., was near being severely injured recently while playing polo. His pony ran against Lieut. Gaston's and young Otis was hurt, but not so much as at first thought. We had a Washington's Birthday hop which was a success. While our Northern barbarians are tobogganing, we of the "Queen City of the West" enjoy lawn tennis. Col. Otis and a few friends are smitten with the royal game of golf, as our English friends here call it. Lieutenant Cabell is laboring hard to get the target range in order.

JOEY BAGSTOCK.

FORT WALLA WALLA.

The Morning Union says:

Unquestionably the most enjoyable and brilliant party of the winter was the one given at the Garrison Hop Room Feb. 22 by Mrs. General Sweitzer, Mrs. Lieut. Kingsbury and Miss Wheelan. It marked a fitting close to an exceptionally pleasant winter season. Hacks began conveying their loads of maskers to the Hop Room about 8 o'clock in the evening, where they were received by the hostesses and Lieut. Kingsbury, new arrivals provoking wonder and setting the guessing faculties of their predecessors into active operation. Dancing was indulged in by the maskers to the inspiring music of the full 2d Cavalry orchestra, led by Prof. Mayreilles. The party broke up during "the wee sma hours ayan't the twal."

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

The Presidio County News says:

Dr. L. A. Buffington finds numerous old friends in the Fort Davis community. Invitations are out for a hop to be given by the Brackett Social Club. Lieut. W. H. Barnum was expected from Fort Hancock this week. Capt. J. C. Thompson took advantage of the Government sale to dispose of his team of horses and carriage, which brought him the round sum of \$250. He is improving in health and starts for Hot Springs, Ark. Some of the younger officers and ladies of the post, with others, were at a "candy-pull" at Mrs. M. B. Anderson's one evening recently.

FORT NIobrARA, NEB.

The Valentine Blade says:

A Solree Musicale was given by Mrs. Gen. Kautz Saturday evening, Feb. 5. The part performed by the 8th Infantry Band Quintette Club, which took nearly an hour, was wonderful. Mrs. Lippincott, whose voice is a full rich contralto, sang "Non Torno," and afterward "Dream of Home." In an artistic and pleasing manner. Mrs. Gen. Kautz sang "La Serenata" and "Waiting" with marked effect. The piano solo, by Miss Lynch, was well executed and showed good method and magnificent technique. Lieut. Emmett executed his number in pleasing style. Last, but not least, the piano duet, by W. Meisner and Master Austin Kautz, was a success.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The Kansas City Times says:

The amateur talent of the post essayed the production of "A Scrap of Paper" at the hop room Monday night and met with unqualified success. The following was the cast: Louise de la Glaciere, Miss Nelson; Suzanne de Ruseville, Miss Hawkins; Mathilde, Miss Alice Wherry; Mademoiselle Zenobia, Miss Wherry; Pauline, Miss Gretchen Wherry; Prosper Courmont, Mr. W. M. Arnold; Baron de la Glaciere, Mr. E. B. Arnold; Bismarck, Mr. J. G. Greer; Anatole, Mr. F. Nelson; Baptiste, Mr. H. Hawkins; Francois, Mr. C. Carland. The large audience which witnessed the performance was enthusiastic in the extreme. Mr. W. M. Arnold as Prosper Courmont, and Miss Nelson as Louise de la Glaciere sustained their different roles in a faultless manner, and, in fact, too much cannot be said in praise of the young people to whose untiring efforts those who were present are indebted for a most enjoyable evening. The 6th Infantry band furnished the music during the intermissions. After the performance refreshments were served at Mrs. Col. Arnold's residence to the caste and a few invited friends. The recent organization of an Army co-operative fire association, with headquarters at this post, is meeting with great encouragement from Army officers stationed at almost every point of the country. It is entirely on the mutual assessment plan, and the object is to establish a fund from which a benefit not to exceed \$2,000 shall be paid for the relief of members who may sustain losses by fire. The constitution and by-laws have been perfected, and already 50 officers have become members. The following are the officers elected for the present year: Lieut.-Col. A. Arnold, 1st Cav., president; Capt. Arthur MacArthur, 12th Inf., vice-president; Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., secretary and treasurer. The members of the executive committee, consist of these officers and two others, Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., and Lieut. Townsend, 6th Inf.

An amateur performance of "Penelope, or the Fatal Pepper Box," took place Feb. 24, for the benefit of the Kansas orphan asylum, with the following casts: Director, Lieut. Paddock; Pianist, Miss McClure; Properties, Lieut. Atkinson; Penelope, Mrs. Barnhart; Mrs. Croaker, Mrs. Wetherill; Pitcher, Lieut. Atkinson; Fosseur, Lieut. Alvord; Chalks, Lieut. McCarthy. Overture, 6th Infantry band. Prince Adolph March—Michaelis. Caledonian Club Farade. Operetta.

The singing was very fine and showed practical and strict attention to detail. The success of the entertainment was a surprise to all, no one having anticipated such talent for comic opera.

The Department Commander's reception, tendered to the officers at the fort, was a fit finale to a successful season, and to the career, well-nigh ended, of a hero who has been true to his God, to his country and to his race.

The dramatic stage was a feature this year far more pronounced than heretofore. Desertions are now almost unknown and disorders arising from drink are greatly diminished. The increased attendance at the Episcopal and Catholic chapels is quite noticeable. The chaplains are warm friends, backed up as they are by the eloquent spiritual director of the Military Prison, Chaplain McClure.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior says:

The Misses Alice and Mary Brown and Miss Kinzie, daughter of Major Kinzie, gave a pleasant hop in the ballroom at Fort Omaha Washington's birthday. Many young people from the city were present. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Cook entertained very handsomely their friends in the ballroom on Tuesday evening of this week. The guests were treated to some choice vocal music, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Wheaton and Lt. Kinzie gaining the applause of their audience. The instrumental music was from Mrs. Cook's new Sohmer piano recently received from New York. Capt. Cook is now the senior captain in the entire line of the Army, and his promotion to a majority may at any day occur, thus taking him from his old regiment where he is so well and favorably known; this loss together with that of his estimable wife, a lady of culture and refinement, will be universally regretted by the 2d Infantry. [Since this was written Capt. Cook has been promoted Major 13th Infantry.—ED. JOURNAL.]

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Pvt. Thomas H. Walsh, Co. H, 17th Inf., recently tried at Fort Bridger for having "on the approach of Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., said in his presence and hearing, 'There comes the biggest fraud at the post,' has been acquitted. (G. C. M. O. 4, D. Platte, 1887.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

The Independent says: A german was given Tuesday evening by Major Basil Norris, Medical Director, which was highly successful. A. A. Surgeon W. M. Walker, who arrived last week, has gone to Fort Walla Walla. Col. H. M. Lazelle, A. I. G., on Friday evening delivered at the barracks his very interesting lecture on India, to a full house. Lt. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., has been relieved at Vancouver Barracks, and returned to Fort Spokane. The skirmishing between the beef contractors has been set down for March 17.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

UPON the historic battle-field at Gettysburg, nearly 100 monuments, costing from \$300 to \$4,000 each, have been erected, and eight miles of avenues, substantially enclosed with wire fence, have been constructed. Across the twenty-five square miles of territory where the battle was fought—and which embraces the village and all the suburbs of Gettysburg—strips of land 300 feet wide, which embrace the lines of battle, the breastworks and the like, are being purchased of the original owners by the Battle field Memorial Association, along which the avenues are constructed. Upon these avenues the monuments are erected to mark the positions in line of battle occupied by the several commands, whose flanks are marked by appropriate tablets. The visitor of the future can drive along these highways and not only trace the lines of battle, but the identical positions occupied by each regiment as determined by the veterans themselves.

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Minister McLane at Paris, in regard to the admission into this country of 50 chassepot muskets and accoutrements which he says the Government of France desires to present to the French Mutual Aid Society of San Francisco. The Secretary of State, in a letter to the Treasury Department on the subject, suggests that in view of the extraordinary character of the proposed gift, and pending the decision of the question as to whether a foreign country has a legal right to arm a military organization within the jurisdiction of this country, the arms be held at the Custom House at New York for the present. The Collector at New York has been instructed accordingly, and is busy reading up on the subject of the Trojan horse. Is this a movement on the part of the French to overthrow this republic in the interest of the Suez Canal?

THE RETICENT JOHN CREMONY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I CERTAINLY agree with A. M. (your page 618) as to John Cremony's reticence!!!

Without invidiousness, he was among the most accomplished conversationalists it has been my fortune to meet. I first knew him at the Castle of San Carlos de Perote, Mexico, in '47, as a captain of the 1st Massachusetts. His battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Isaac Hull Wright, had just relieved Col. Black's battalion of Wyndkoop's Pennsylvania. And Thanksgiving Day came and the Yankee officers projected a regular New England Thanksgiving dinner. When I say that among the brilliant representative Democratic officers of that regiment, many Pennsylvanians, some Illinoisians, and Regulars—Wright, Abbott, Mitchell of Illinois, the gifted Adjutant of the Massachusetts, McClaren and Cooper of the Army, Montgomery and Hoff of Pennsylvania, and all—John Cremony, in oratorical eloquence, stood *facile princeps*, it is not a small compliment.

He was called on time and again, but, showing no sign of exhaustion, poured out wit, humor, and information from an inexhaustible brain in the choicest of periods. I suspect his "business" capacity was not good. An anecdote if you please:

One night in '51 in San Francisco I had indulged in the luxury of a visit to the French Opera, and afterward, being hungry, I dropped into a fashionable restaurant on Kearney street for some tiffin. While eating, in came my old friend Cremony with a "How are you, old fellow?" John being an admirer of mine, he agreed to accept *un petit verre avec toi*, so I ordered a bottle of his favorite Golden Sherry—a luxury which I may say, *en passant*, I was ill able to afford (but John was an exceptional friend). After the first glass to the memories of Old Perote:

I—"Well, Cremony, do you know that you have a very nice French Opera in town?"

C—"O yes, of course; Lucia was given well to-night; I just dropped in; I am the *Herald's* critic, you know."

I—"Why, no; it was *La Fille du Regiment* that I heard."

C (stopping, the second *verre* rising to his lips).—"What! do you tell me—that they didn't sing Lucia di Lammermoor?"

I—"Well, Cremony, my ear for French is certainly inferior to yours, but that vieux moustache and the fille certainly gave the finest *rataplan* I have ever heard rendered."

C (rising to go).—"Good-night!"

I—"Why, stay and finish the bottle; have I offended you?"

C—"No, no, my dear fellow; but the fact is—ahem—well—you see—well the fact is I—have—written—out the criticism—for Lucia, not knowing the bill had been changed, and it is in type; the *Herald* goes to press in an hour, and I'll have to hasten to the office and correct it, or I'll be a butt for a month. Good-night, old fellow; it will be the first honest critique they have had during the season. Bye, bye! Many thanks!"

Poor John! In his grave were buried many of my first admirations of my fellow man. An orator, a soldier, a sailor, a linguist, a literature, a prince of good fellows; an Apollo, an Admirable Crichton was John C. Cremony. May we meet in the better world!

JOHN HAMILTON.

LAW ORGANIZING A HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following is the text of the new law organizing the Hospital Corps of the Army, to define its duty and fix its pay:

That the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall consist of hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates; and all necessary hospital services in garrison, camp, or field (including ambulance service) shall be performed by the members thereof, who shall be regularly enlisted in the Military Service; said Corps shall be permanently attached to the Medical Department, and shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many hospital stewards as, in his judgment, the Service may require; but not more than one hospital steward shall be stationed at any post or place without special authority of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. That the pay of hospital stewards shall be \$50 per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. They shall have rank with ordnance-sergeants and be entitled to all the allowances appertaining to that grade.

Sec. 4. That no person shall be appointed a hospital steward unless he shall have satisfactory examination before a board of one or more medical officers as to his qualifications for the position, and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as acting hospital steward; and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon-General.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War is empowered to enlist, or cause to be enlisted, no man in the Hospital Corps as the service may require, and to limit or fix the number, and make such regulations for their government as may be necessary; and any enlisted man in the Army shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps as a private. They shall perform duty as wardmasters, cooks, nurses, and attendants in hospitals, and as stretcher-bearers, litter-bearers, and ambulance attendants in the field, and such other duties as may be proper authority be required of them.

Sec. 6. That the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall be \$13 per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men; they shall be entitled to the same allowances as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty.

Sec. 7. That privates of the Hospital Corps may be detailed as acting hospital stewards by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, whenever the necessities of the service require it; and while so detailed their pay shall be \$35 per month, with increase as above stated. Acting hospital stewards, when educated in the duties of the position, may be eligible for examination for appointment as hospital stewards as above provided.

Sec. 8. That all acts and parts of acts in so far as they contravene the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MARCH.

Ho! month of March! Although a braggart thou,
A bearded ruffian, a bowie knife in belt,
Now hot, now cold, ready to freeze or melt,
I welcome thee, thou month of iron brow,
Though turbulent and wild, all must allow
Thou art the harbinger of warmth and light;
For untamed winter's savage ways affright
Thee not. Thou lovest a frontier row.
Thou strident fierce, a hardy sentinel,
Between the lines of icy war and peace,
Guarding the treasured hoards of summer well,
Until the raid of winter's minions cease.
Conservative, yet broad as heaven's arch;
Laggard, and yet thy watchword, *Forward, March!*
—Harper's Magazine.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 13.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacao, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez, Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuviatas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Key West, Fla., Feb. 7, for a cruise to the West Indies, arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 21. Letters will reach the vessel if sent not later than March 18 to Port au Prince, and not later than March 28 to Santiago de Cuba.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and will probably sail, March 1, for St. Helena. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Maldonado, Uruguay, Jan. 1.

European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Intended to sail from Alexandria, Egypt, to Piræus, Greece, Feb. 7. At Athens, Greece, Feb. 11.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Madeira, Feb. 22, and would sail for Gibraltar March 1.

Pacific Station—Commodore J. H. GUTH.

(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Left Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 23, for Mazatlan, Mexico.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Panama February 7. Will sail northward from Colon, in compliance with Department instructions, as soon as stores arrive from New York, which were expected Feb. 8.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, Feb. 26.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Is en route for Panama from Valparaiso, and will probably arrive about the 25th of the present month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Singapore Jan. 23.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 30.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton, China, Jan. 30.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 30, but was shortly to leave for Nagasaki.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Left New York, March 4, for Norfolk, Va.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. elson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 30.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: After March 1, per U. S. and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Charles

H. Davis. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will go to St. Kitts.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. E. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Suvarra—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and *Nipsic*—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about March 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A PATENT for a marine torpedo has been issued to Mr. Sid. H. Nealy, of Washington.

RELIEF to the extent of \$15,000 came to Constructor Pook at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Thursday, and the force of men discharged a week ago will resume work in a few days.

WORK on the details for the engines of the 4,000 ton steel cruiser are in a forward state in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and will soon be ready for the "blue process" of duplication for the use of contractors.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR RHODES, of 140 W. 44th street, who is now in medical attendance upon officers of the Navy and their families in New York and vicinity, has established office hours from 8 to 10 a. m., and after 5 a. m.

THE Life-Saving Boat Board is waiting for models of boats which are claimed by the inventors to be what inventors desire. None has yet been received that in the opinion of the board would be suitable for the Navy.

THERE has been no trouble with the Navy nominations this session. Every case sent in was promptly acted upon by the Naval Committee and confirmed by the Senate without delay. Those sent in this week were confirmed before adjournment.

THE Navy Inventory Board, Capt. R. W. Meade, president, which is now acting in advisory capacity to the board on the consolidation of supplies, will meet at Newport this week to take an account of the stores there and will thence proceed on the same mission to the Philadelphia Naval Asylum and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

FEB. 9 the official trial took place of a Turkish torpedo-boat. The boat is 126 ft. long and 15 ft. beam. Satisfactory runs were made at the measured mile at Long Beach, and were carried out without any hitch, the vessel being free from vibration. The mean speed of the runs was 21.7 knots. Commodore Egerton, R. N., was present, representing the Admiralty.

SECRETARY WHITNEY expresses much satisfaction over the recently received report made by the Inspection Board on the U. S. S. *Ossipee*. Everyone was agreeably surprised when it was found that her condition amply justified the necessary expenditures for putting her in condition for sea service. She has accordingly been ordered to Norfolk, Va., where the work of refitting the ship for another commission will be at once taken in hand.

DETAILED instructions have been prepared for the guidance of the various officers assigned to the duty of inspecting steel for the new cruisers, and having been printed in convenient pamphlet form for the pocket, has been distributed. The instructions consist of a compilation from the "Report of the Naval Advisory Board on the mild steel used in the construction of the hull, boilers, and machinery of the *Dolphin*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*, prepared by Assistant Naval Constructor R. Gatewood, U. S. N., from the records of the Board." The circular is signed by Commander R. D. Evans, U. S. N., Steel Inspector.

THE Naval Appropriation bill appropriates \$25,000 to carry out the recommendation contained in the report of the Naval Board, Captain J. A. Howell, president, dated June 5, 1886, and purchase one pneumatic gun carriage and necessary attachments. A pneumatic gun carriage built by this same company that is to furnish the carriage is now at Sandy Hook, the property of the Army. The probability is that if this carriage shall prove as successful on shipboard as it has at the testing ground at Sandy Hook, it will supersede the existing system of mounting guns on all our naval vessels.

THE Académie des Sciences at Paris has issued a report on a series of experiments instituted by the Prince of Monaco, designed to test the velocity of currents in the North Atlantic by means of light watertight caskets or vessels launched into the sea at a considerable distance from the land. Some such caskets launched off the Azores in 1885 reached the land after an interval of time which indicated a daily rate of motion of from two to four miles. Later observations indicate a quicker rate of movement. Of 500 launched in deep sea off Cape Finisterre, twelve arrived at the French coast, a little below Arcachon, after an interval which suggests an average daily rate of about six miles.

THE Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, recently shipped to Sebastopol the largest set of triple expansion engines ever constructed for a man-of-war. They are of 12,000 horse power and are for the new Russian ironclad *Sinope*.

THE work of rifling the 10-inch steel breechloading gun is progressing pretty well toward completion at the Washington Ordnance Yard, and it is expected that the coming summer will see this fine-looking piece of ordnance transferred to the proving butts and put through its high pressured paces, unless, indeed, further trials of similar guns abroad should suggest still further modifications in this often modified piece of work.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, desiring to be informed as to the expenditures made by the Bureau of Construction, Steam Engineering, and Ordnance on the vessels built under the Roach contract, has called on each of the bureaus named for a statement to show what has been expended. He knows that the original estimates for these vessels have been largely exceeded, especially in the matter of armament for the cruisers. The Advisory Board estimated that the guns of the Roach vessels would cost about \$500,000. It is stated that more than \$1,000,000 has been paid out on this account and the guns are not yet ready. The Ordnance Bureau has been severely criticised for its method of constructing guns. It is alleged that no notice is taken by the bureau of the time expended in putting the guns together. At the Washington Ordnance Yard, one gun has been on the lathes for more than a year and is not yet ready for trial. In estimating the cost of this piece of ordnance, only the material will be considered; the money paid for labor does not seem to be included. The Ordnance Bureau does not ask for a specific appropriation for guns to be placed on the Roach vessels, but it is thought that a large portion of the \$1,000,000 desired for the continuance of gun construction will be used in that direction. This point will be brought out by Secretary Whitney's call for statements. It is roughly estimated by naval officers that before the guns are all on board these vessels they will have cost the Government three times the \$500,000 named by the Advisory Board as the probable cost.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 25.—Ensign Thomas W. Ryan, to duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, New York.
FEB. 25.—Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, to examination for promotion.
Paymaster T. S. Thompson, as member of the Board of Appraisal at the Washington Navy-yard.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Barry, to examination for promotion.
FEB. 28.—Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, to the receiving ship *Minnesota*.

Detached.

FEB. 24.—Surgeon H. P. Harvey, from the nautical school ship *St. Mary's* and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon L. J. Heineberger, from the Despatch and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.
Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the nautical school ship *St. Mary's*.
FEB. 26.—Lieutenant Commander H. W. Lyon, from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the South Boston Iron Works and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant James K. Cogswell, from ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance at the South Boston Iron Works.
Lieutenant S. H. May, from ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to ordnance duty at that yard.
MARCH 1.—Carpenter Arthur W. Massey, from the *Minnesota* and placed on sick leave.

Retired.

Lieutenant Webster Doty, to take effect Feb. 29.

Sentence Mitigated.

The unexpired portion of the sentence of Ensign Fitz Aubert Hutton. The sentence was two years suspension to date, from June 26, 1885.

Changes on the European Station.

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Altee detached from the *Quinnebang* and ordered home.
Commander G. W. Coffin condemned by Medical Survey and ordered home.

Nominations.

FEB. 26.—Commodore Lewis A. Kimberly, to be a rear admiral from Jan. 26, 1887, vice McCaully, retired.
Captain William P. McCann, to be a commodore from Jan. 26, 1887, vice Kimberly, promoted.
Commander Gilbert C. Wilts, to be a captain from Jan. 26, 1887, vice McCann, promoted.
Lieutenant Commander Felix McCurley, to be a commander from Jan. 26, 1887, vice Wilts, promoted.
FEB. 28.—Captain James H. Gillis, to be a commodore from Jan. 26, 1887, vice Johnson, deceased.
Commander James O'Kane, to be a captain from Jan. 26, 1887, subject to examination, vice Gillis, promoted.
Lieutenant Commander John McGowan, to be a commander from Jan. 26, 1887, vice O'Kane, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending March 2, 1887:

William Copp, ordinary seaman, attached to U. S. S. *Quinnebang*, drowned Dec. 26, 1886, at sea.
John Stephens, seaman, attached to U. S. S. *Quinnebang*, died Dec. 26, 1886, at sea.
William T. Truxton, commodore (retired), died Feb. 25, 1887, at Norfolk, Va.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 2, 1887.

THE first week of the Lenten season has been a quiet one at the Naval Academy. A large number of cadets of the first, second and third classes assembled at the gymnasium on Saturday night, to participate in a "stag" h.p. and r. Shoff, at these times, practice the new mu to for i her hopa. Many members of Prof. Muller's dancing class were present to practice their new accomplishment. These hops are well attended by the cadets, and will be continued throughout the season.

This is the last week of indoor drills for the cadet corps. Each division has completed the work in the different departments, and the outdoor spring drills will begin on Monday next. The first class have not, as yet, finished their course in the Steam Department, but will receive practical instruction on Friday night. The first of the spring drills is to be held on the U. S. S. *Wyoming*. The cadets will rig ship and set all in readiness for the Saturday morning cruise that begins in March.

The results of the recent February examinations have been posted for the notice of the cadets, and a large number are unsatisfactory. Among these are many who were only retained conditionally, and who must soon improve their standing or be dropped from their classes.

An entertainment, whose proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes, is announced. It will be given at the house of Comdr. Sampson, and will partake of the character of a fair. The ladies of the yard will take part. The services are held in the chapel every Wednesday and Friday evening. Chaplain Rawson also announces that at the Sunday afternoon services he will alternately deliver a lecture and a sermon. These meetings are well attended.

Now that the weather will permit, the marines at the barracks drill daily on the parade ground, under the direction of Comdr. H. C. and Lieut. Mercer and Woo. The report that the bill to change the course of the bill passed in Congress was not very favorably received. The general opinion seems to be that a good measure for the Service and for cadets affected has been lost. A slight attempt at a demonstration by those who have always opposed the bill was attempted in the cadet quarters, but this was soon stopped. Several hunting expeditions have been undertaken by parties of officers and cadets to the Academy's special feature being duck shooting. These parties are reported as having met with considerable success.

Miss Kicketts and Miss Thom, of Washington, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, of the Marine Corps. Miss Kernochen, who has been visiting with Mrs. Leutz, has returned to her home in Connecticut.

CRUISE OF THE "JUNIATA."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from on board the U. S. S. *Juniata* at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, sends the following regarding her voyage: The *Juniata* sailed from New York Aug. 16, 1886, bound for the South Pacific station, and a cruise it is said, to unfrequented ports, and make a number of deep-sea soundings on the way out. At the first attempt we lost 1,500 fathoms of wire, with all below it, and we have lost small amounts of wire on two other occasions.

We continued our deep-sea soundings till we reached the "line," finding no great variation in the depth of the water, from 1,500 to 2,000 fathoms. In one case we recovered one shot from the last depth, the first time, probably, such a thing has occurred from so great a depth. Heavier it up was too much for our small engine, and we had to assist it with two men at the cranks.

We made a long passage to Porto Grande, Cape de Verdes—39 days—and the time passed very monotonously. Still, we were not entirely without amusement. We did a good deal of fishing, and caught many interesting specimens of marine life. During a cyclone on the passage we tried the effect of oil upon the sea. First the oil was put into a canvas bag and thrown overboard to windward, towing it by a line. From this we perceived little benefit, probably because it would drift to windward in spite of our efforts. Afterwards, when the sea seemed to be at its worst, we poured the oil slowly down our weather-rudder, and the results were marked. After that we shipped nothing more than a little spray occasionally.

We were 25 days running from Porto Grande to Rio. It was a long, monotonous, wearisome trip, though with continued good weather and fair winds, except in the doldrums, where we steamed for several days.

We caught a number of sharks, and with them some of their peculiarities, namely, small fish resembling a catfish, which, by a sucker on the top of their heads, attach themselves to the sharks under their fins so firmly it is difficult to pull them off. In some places a large remora is used for catching turtles. The fishermen carry them out in boats with a line made fast to a ring nailed fitted around the tail. When they approach a turtle they throw the remora towards it, which quickly seizes it and attaches itself so firmly the turtle is drawn to the boat by it.

One evening we seemed to run into a sea of fire. On all sides the surface of the water was illuminated with a greenish blue phosphorescent light. Buckets were thrown over the side to ascertain the cause, and when drawn up found to contain a number of objects resembling corals in size, form and roughness of exterior, but of a hard, transparent, gelatinous substance.

We were expecting a visit from Neptune when we crossed the "line," as we had quite a number of both officers and men who have never gone through the formality of an introduction to his Majesty and received from him permission to enter his domain. However, for some reason known only to himself, he did not board us.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as finally enacted into a law contains the following provision for this service:

For expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service: For pay of captains, lieutenants, engineers, cadets and pilots employed, and for rations for the same; for pay of petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal passers and firemen, and for rations for the same; for fuel for vessels, and repairs and outfit for the same; ship chandlery and engineers' stores for the same; travelling expenses of officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department; instruction of cadets; commutation of quarters; for protection of the interests of the Government on the seal islands and the sea otter hunting grounds, and the enforcement of the provisions of law in Alaska; contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, surveys, labor and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads, \$915,000.

For constructing a Revenue steamer for Southern coast: For the construction of one Revenue steamer for duty on the Southern coast of the United States, \$50,000.

The N. Y. *Tribune* has this pleasant bit of gossip about the senior officer of the Revenue Marine, who has been some time disabled by disease, but whose cloud has, as it appears, a silver lining:

Capt. James H. Merriman, the senior officer in the U. S. Revenue Marine, a gallant old bachelor of sixty years, spending his days of invalidism at the Englewood Hotel, was married unexpectedly in his rooms on Wednesday night to Mary Lee Fonday, of Springfield, Ill., a friend and flame of his youth. The veteran insect-ridden life saving stations in a Beedick whom no charms or audacity could elude. When on active duty he lived in this city and later in Elizabeth, but some time ago he moved to Englewood and quartered himself, as it seemed, for life in his bachelor rooms in the big rambling, shaded Englewood Hotel. Here about two months ago he had a slight stroke of paralysis, which took him off his feet for three weeks, and only ten days or

more ago he had a second stroke. Neither, however, could quite disable the energetic and hopeful captain. He was laid up temporarily, but had no fear of not getting through all right. A few days ago Mrs. Fonday, a widow who had known and admired the gallant old captain long ago, arrived on the scene from Illinois. She announced her intention of nursing the disabled officer, and what seemed at first to the other guests at the hotel a charming bit of friendship soon ripened into a warmer affection. The captain, not without some, perhaps, but as yet irremediable, surrenders. He offered himself off-hand from his sick bed and was accepted. A wedding day was set, the first one on which the invalid could get out into his easy chair again. The stars were propitious for Wednesday, it seems, and the Rev. Dr. A. G. Vermilye, of New York, was summoned to perform the marriage ceremony. The captain slipped into his dressing gown and the wedding was celebrated. But few people were present, yet the congratulations were almost overpowering for the veteran inspector. He has been in his rooms ever since, and it is likely that he will settle down at once in Englewood as a model married man, saving time by dispensing with the conventional wedding tour.

NAVAL MILEAGE CLAIMS.

THE following claims of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision are contained in a supplemental list of claims certified by the accounting officers of the Treasury to Congress last week for an appropriation. These may be said to be the last of this class of claims to be settled. An appropriation will be made for all those reported at this session in the general disclaimer bill.

Administratrix of Leonidas McDougal, \$28.93; William Connors, attorney, \$25.57; Estate of Thomas La Ranc, \$26.53; Administrator of William H. Hall, \$35.20; Otway C. Berryman, \$42.57; Silas Bent, \$72.18; A. M. McHale, Attorney, \$30.12; Executor of Sylvanus W. Gordon, \$35.55; Henry C. Barrows, \$8.65; Administratrix of Henry A. Wise, \$22.23; A. M. McHale, \$24.17; Theodore Cooper, \$35.75; Seaton Schroeder, \$19.41; John Paul Jones and Robert B. Lines, \$20.52; Alexander V. Fraser, \$42.57; John Lee Davis, \$43.30; Administratrix of the estate of John Q. A. Ford, \$47.04; J. W. Bell, Attorney, \$35.63; Administratrix of James B. Kimball, \$22.80; W. J. Moberly, attorney, \$2.15 and \$3.15; Elizabeth F. Long, administratrix of the estate of Andrew K. Long, deceased, \$40.30; Administrator of John T. Harton, \$40.75; Ferdinand Mullan, attorney, \$35.25; A. K. Hughes, \$54.90; Harry A. Erbert, \$96.23; Heirs of Daniel Ebert, \$59.88; R. B. and C. G. Warden, attorneys, \$31.41; Administrator of Edward Barrett, \$32.64; Ferdinand Mullan, attorney, \$50.

STEEL FOR THE NAVY.

(Special Washington Despatch to the *Baltimore Sun*.)

THE expected "growl" over the stringent conditions of the Navy steel circular is beginning to be heard. The circular received more careful consideration, probably, than any document that has emanated from the Navy Department. Every paragraph was studied by no less than three experts, then by the Chief of Ordnance, and finally by Secretary Whitney, before it was adopted. It was known that but few American steel manufacturers could produce metal which would stand the prescribed tests, but it was concluded that it would be better to make the conditions so exacting that irresponsible men could not enter the competition. There are a few American steel men who claim that they can furnish the steel under the prescribed conditions. Complaint has been received from others that the outlay of money required to get a plant to produce steel of the grade required would not be warranted by the amount of the orders which would be received from the Government. The Ordnance officers are still confident that steel of American production will be obtained at a fair price which will compare favorably with the foreign article.

(From a Letter to the *New York World*.)

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of this date is the following paragraph:

"The long-delayed circular containing the specifications for armor plates and gun forgings, proposals for which are to be submitted next month, has finally been perfected, and it is now stated will be out by Feb. 15 without fail. Before finally approving the circular the Department sent it around to the prominent steel manufacturers of the country for criticism, and it is only lately that the last of the replies was received. The suggestions made by many of the manufacturers prompted a number of changes, so that the circular, when issued, will be very different in its requirements from what is set forth in the one already inspected by manufacturers."

Can the genius of "protection" go any further? The United States Government wants armor for the safety of its war vessels and of the men and stores in them, and is entitled to the best the world can produce, but because no manufacturer in this country has had any experience in producing modern armor the standard of excellence is to be lowered to suit the abilities of our "infant industries," and the real object of defence is lost sight of in order to give a good contract to some of the steel producers here who are to make for us armor that does no harm! **REX.**

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* gives an analysis of the 331 Naval G. C. M. Orders issued from Jan. 1, 1879, to October, 1886, as follows:

Classes.	Number.	Cases.	Per cent.
Line officers.....	5,588	31	.005546
Staff officers.....	4,100	23	.005489
Warrant officers.....	1,447	8	.005524
Seamen, etc.....	64,500	202	.003132
Marine officers.....	610	6	.009835
Marines (privates).....	15,145	180	.011885
Grand total.....	91,480	450	.00492

Cases tried before General Courts-martial are those where the offenses are such as to warrant a greater punishment than ordinary or solitary confinement for periods not exceeding sixty and thirty days, respectively, disrating or extra police duty. The record does not therefore include the punishments by summary Court-martial.

If I wuz up an yonder hill I'd sit me down and cry me fill,
An ivery tear wud turn a mill, Oh! why did yees go for a
so-ger?
Chorus: Shule! Shule! Shule Agrab! Time can only aise
my wee:
Oh! why did yees go for a so-ger?

ANENT THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

TRY not the "pass," the solon said,
"Tis wrong to ride as a bribed deadhead.
The legislator winked his eye;
"In getting around your scruples I
Excel, sir."

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Curivalled Upper-Ten Whiskey, 15.00
Brunswick Club Whiskey, - - - 12.00

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Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express, or post-office
money order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.
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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
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ARMYNAVY.

THE JOURNAL AND ITS CRITICS.

FROM information that comes to us through naval
officers we judge that our article of February 12
on the discussion before the Naval Institute on
"Steel for Heavy Guns," has been read too carelessly
by those who are disposed to criticize it. In re-
viewing the discussion we assumed that the question
of chief concern to the Navy was as to how far the
conclusion of the ordnance officers was sustained
by those who took part in this discussion, and not
so much as to how far Mr. Dorsey's argument in
favor of mild steel was accepted. As we stated, of
the thirty-two persons who took part in the discus-
sion but nine were prepared with an unreserved en-
dorsement of the ordnance position. Against these
were arrayed "on lines of greater or less diver-
gence" all the rest. We spoke with deliberation,
and our precise language is to be considered by those
who call in question our statement. That each one
might judge for himself as to the value of the sev-
eral expressions of opinion we took pains to cite the
names of all the speakers and letter writers. To
show the exact measure of each individual divergence
in opinion would have compelled us to republish the
entire discussion, and this there was neither room nor
occasion for, as it is contained in the pamphlet which
can be had by sending to the Naval Institute, as
every one should do who is interested in the subject.
We are quite content to be judged by the full report
of that discussion, but not by those who seem dis-
posed to avail themselves of the lawyer's advice—
"when you have no case abuse the plaintiff's attor-
ney."

We also receive the information, which is news to
us, that we have been arguing in favor of mild steel,
and that our arguments are to be explained by the
fact that we have a large pecuniary interest in its
adoption. As to this we cannot see how the force
of our arguments, or our statement of well es-
tablished facts, would be in any way affected if it
could be shown that we owned all the steel works in
the country. There can be no objection to those
who have a pecuniary interest in steel joining in
this discussion—their co-operation is, indeed, invited.
What the Navy object to, and what they should in-

sist upon, is that no man who is so much as suspected
of having a pecuniary interest in the result should
be allowed any voice in determining the selection
of the guns upon which the fate of battles is to de-
pend. It has been our fortune to record the achieve-
ments of our Navy from week to week during the
crisis of war; we know how much depends upon
sending selfish schemers to the rear when battles are
to be fought or material for them selected: never
shall we give even the consent of silence to any
plan to prejudice this question of guns in the selfish
interest of any class or of any combination whatever.

It seems hardly necessary to say it, but as a mat-
ter of fact we have never argued in favor of mild
steel and there is no one in any way connected with
the management of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
who has a dollar's interest, in any form, in the set-
tlement of this gun question. The gentleman upon
whom we have placed our chief dependence in the
matter of metallurgical information, is a scientist
of reputation, who is at present in the employ of the
Chinese Government for the development of the
mineral wealth of China, and who is in no way con-
nected with the manufactory of steel in this country.
As to the manufacture of guns, the position to which
we have committed ourselves is this: that blind depen-
dence upon European precedents is in danger of mis-
leading us, and that the application of the Rodman
system of casting to steel offers us so hopeful an
outlook for the future that it should be tried with-
out question and without further delay. When we
presented our argument for steel cast-guns we were
nearly alone in our position. We have found plenty
of company since, as a reference to the discussion
before the Naval Institute will show, and to a later
discussion, still to be published, which was had on a
paper read before the Institute of Civil Engineers
on Wednesday last, by Mr. Wm. Metcalfe.

In view of the challenge to which our opinions on
this question, as to the best method of obtaining
guns for the Navy, has been subjected, it may be in-
structive to see what is said in reference to this
matter by officers of the Services themselves. One
opinion we have had before us we have hesitated to
publish because we did not wish to give this discus-
sion of a scientific question any appearance of per-
sonal criticism. We have concluded finally that,
under the circumstances, it is best to give it as it
comes to us. An officer wrote us some time ago as
follows:

It is a sad fact that beyond a few officers who,
having a natural penchant for the subject, have
studied up on guns and their manufacture, the
Navy is to-day totally unfitted for the fabrication
of its own ordnance on anything like original lines.
An intelligent examination of the work thus far
done develops the fact that the few guns which
have been assembled, not made, are quite identical
in detail with the guns made by our friends, the
English, a year or two since. This is to be expected
as an inevitable result of assigning officers to im-
portant duties, whose only qualification for its
proper performance is unbounded self conceit. A
board appointed to supervise the expenditure of
money for naval ordnance, composed of disinter-
ested men and with full access to the expense ac-
count of the guns assembled and finished at the
Washington Ordnance Yard, would speedily see that
their duties had not been begun too soon. But the
matter of cost is not of the highest importance, the
quality and efficiency of the result being the real
deideratum, and when subjected to these tests it is
feared that the United States Navy has been leaning
upon a broken reed, and its guns but servile copies
of English models which have failed to satisfy even
their designers.

Metallurgy and the science of the strength of ma-
terials are not to be picked up and learned in a day,
and those men who, after a few weeks, or even
months, of "instruction in ordnance," aspire to re-
lect, test and superintend the working of metals,
demonstrate by the very aspiration their unfitness
for the work.

Criticism of an important and valuable depart-
ment of the Government service is an unwelcome
task, but when it is seen that disappointment and
disaster wait upon incompetency and vain glory,
criticism becomes the imperative duty of the patri-
otic American. It is asserted, in this connection,
that every rifled gun which has been turned out of
the Washington yard within the last three years
would have been better made, would have cost less
money, because it would have been finished quicker
if it had not been for the unskillful and unmechan-
ical interference of the officers detailed as assistant
inspectors. Let Congress, then, see to it that no
more money is appropriated for naval ordnance
without providing for its intelligent expenditure to
the best advantage of the country. Let it organize
a committee to investigate as to the way in which
past sums have been frittered away in the putting
together of a few guns of medium calibre, whose
performance is to this day a matter of doubt and
controversy.

Why such mystery about our new steel guns, their
cost, their performances, their condition after test,
etc.? A few months ago when a high-powered gun
was said to have shown signs of weakness under fire,
the only information given to the public press for
the satisfaction of the taxpayers of the country, was

a brief telegram to the effect that "the gun is all right. — Ensign, U. S. N." Of course those familiar with naval methods, and especially ordnance methods, understand that an ensign is better fitted to be made a soap-saler, or, in case of investigation, than an officer of higher rank.

Another officer writes:

A careful consideration of the subject has made it apparent to me that the present system of ordnance is simply a magnificent conception of certain European ordnance sharps, concocted for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of and mystifying the uninitiated, and thus cloaking their own clever design in ordnance matters, viz., to furnish guns at the maximum of cost and having in them the minimum of service life and usefulness—weak, sticky things which, when they chance to hold together for a couple of hundred service rounds, must then go into hospital, so to speak, for a tedious and costly treatment, in order to give them another brief lease of life. They seem to me to be, in every way, a costly and dangerous fraud, and they surely must go. Let them go at once, so far as we are concerned, and no doubt we shall thus save years in time, millions in money, to many of our friends their valuable lives, and in the hour of trial perhaps the nation's life and honor. It seems to me that these are most important matters to us, and that now is the time to take them into most thorough and careful consideration.

Another letter contains the following:

It is the misfortune of this country, and has been for many years, that the ordnance matters have gone entirely under the control of a couple of Government cliques who know just enough to follow along after the lead of Woolwich and Co., of Europe, in all their fads and notions, and to have no ideas whatever of their own; hence we are now fiddling along with these long, clumsy, sickly 15-ton pressure guns, which are in reality no better than cast-iron guns.

Here is Russia going ahead with a new and powerful explosive, and France has, I believe, fully adopted melinite for shells, etc. What have we? We have not even produced a decent steel projectile yet; there is no inducement for any one to do so; nothing must be produced except through the regular course, if it takes fifty years to do it; and the regular course never produces, but only reproduces the things which are English—"don't you know?"

One other thing: this idea of the immense amount of time necessary to make steel ordnance is, I think, all rot, a trick of the trade. Let private competition once get hold of the business, and the diminution of the element of time in the matter will be something amazing.

With this last letter is enclosed a communication addressed by Mr. Wm. P. Hunt to the *Washington Republican*, and which concludes as follows:

If cast-iron rifles are to be refused a trial, and if built-up steel guns are to be adopted without a trial, this action will be brought about not by the merits of the case, but by designing officials and influential men, who, availing themselves of the unthinking popular prejudice in favor of European methods, and by reason of the ideal character which naturally we give to unfamiliar things, are able to keep down the merits and to lift up the policy that makes for their interest.

The arraignment of Ordnance officers by members of the services to which they belong, goes much beyond our own indulgence in what the victims of criticism are pleased to describe as "mud throwing." Our own position agrees rather with that of Mr. Wellman, of the Otis Steel Co., who, in his remarks at Annapolis, said: "It would seem that the Ordnance Departments of our Army and Navy were doing the correct thing in copying the best practice on the other side, until, from our own experience, we can make an improvement on it which, I have no doubt, will come in a very short time." What we should criticize them for is the unwillingness to give American manufacturers the encouragement they might have and should have in directing upon this subject of heavy guns the results of American manufacturing experience and American inventive talent. We do not believe that the Ordnance officers of the Services are able to produce the best results without the co-operation of the manufacturers, and they can only obtain that by treating them in a spirit of frankness and open-minded consideration of their propositions and suggestions. There is, undoubtedly, an impression among the class whose co-operation is so essential to success, that they are not to be treated in this spirit. All experience is to the contrary, and within a few days we have been told of the fate of a leading manufacturer of steel who submitted some suggestions to the Navy Department, at the request of the Secretary, and who was incontinently snubbed by the officials to whom his communication was referred in the ordinary routine. Is it not to be assumed that the men who are handling steel from day to day in large undertakings should know quite as much of its peculiarities as those who deal with it from behind a desk at the Navy Department? In this matter of steel the last word is the best, for our knowledge of it is enlarging every day through actual experience in dealing with it, which the Services have not had, and, in the nature of things, cannot have.

THE Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate has before it a treaty transmitted by the President, Feb. 14, which is designed to establish "perpetual peace and amity between the United States of America and the King of Tonga, his heirs and successors." Two articles of the treaty are as follows:

Article VI.—The ships of war of either of the high contracting parties may enter all ports, places and waters within the jurisdiction of the other, to anchor and remain, take in stores, refit and repair, subject to the laws and regulations of the country. To enable this privilege to be carried out in his dominions, the King of Tonga agrees to secure to the Government of the United States by lease, at nominal rent, with covenants of renewal, all rights of free use of necessary ground in any harbor of the Tonga Islands which shall be mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of establishing a permanent coaling and repair station, the rights of Tongan sovereignty therein being fully reserved and admitted; and in selecting a station for this purpose due regard shall be had for any similar concession which the King of Tonga may have granted by treaty to any other Government.

Article X.—Should any member of the ship's company desert from a vessel of war or merchant vessel of either of the high contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdiction of the other, the local authorities shall render all lawful assistance for the apprehension of such deserter, on application to that effect made by the Consul of the high contracting party concerned; or if there be no Consul, then by the master of the vessel.

Similar treaties have been made by the King of Tonga with Great Britain and Germany. The Senate has already ratified a treaty with the Hawaiian Islands which will, if accepted by the Hawaiians, secure to us a harbor in that group, Pearl River Harbor. With these two treaties in effect, we shall have coaling places for our naval vessels at two important points in the vast expanse of the Pacific, one in lat. 20 deg. N. and lon. 155 deg. W., and the other in lat. 20 deg. S. and lon. 175 deg. W. This would divide the voyage between San Francisco and Melbourne, Australia, into three nearly equal stages, with a halting place under our naval control at the commencement of each—first, San Francisco; next, the Sandwich Islands, and, third, the Friendly Islands. The United States Senate has never exhibited any great amount of provision in the matter of securing a foothold for our Navy, but we hope that they will show a disposition to co-operate with the State Department in this instance. The addition of a clause in the Hawaiian treaty giving us control of Pearl River Harbor is thought to jeopardize the acceptance of that treaty, but for this the Senate is not responsible. But they thwarted Mr. LINCOLN's plan of securing St. Thomas in the West Indies and refused to confirm General GRANT's lease of Samana Bay.

THE distribution of the new annual Navy Register was summarily stopped this week, and those that had already been issued called in as far as possible. This action was taken by order of the Secretary, who, it is said, has directed that Paymaster-General Fulton, Chief Constructor Wilson, and Colonel Remy be given their proper rank on the first page of the book. In the copies issued these officers are put down as pay director, naval constructor, and captain, respectively, a fact that we noted when the Register first made its appearance. It is also said that the Secretary desires to have the make up of the Register correspond with that of the July edition, the statement of an officer's duty being shifted to the opposite page, instead of following immediately after his name. The chiefs of the several bureaus are published in the Register as Captain Walker, Captain Seward, and Commander Sebley, with a footnote stating that they have the relative rank of "Commodore," but the law distinctly provides that while the head of the bureaus of Provisions and Clothing and Construction and Repair shall have the same relative rank they shall also have the title of "Paymaster-General" and "Chief Constructor" respectively. The law also provides that the Judge-Advocate General shall have the "rank, pay, and allowances of a Captain in the Navy or a Colonel in the Marine Corps." The titles of the Chiefs of the bureaus of Medicine and Surgery and the Engineer-in-Chief are correctly given in the Register. Why those of the other staff bureaus should have been omitted does not appear.

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The United States Government have just appropriated \$16,000,000 for the production of steel ordnance of the most modern description, and \$5,000,000 for coast defences. Who shall say how much Capt. Greene's article, 'Our Defenceless Coast,' may not have had to do with the readiness evinced to vote the money? When is our defenceless London to be protected?" Alas, but the United States Government has not voted this sum, not even the eloquence of Captain Greene being capable of moving the stony heart of the House of Representatives. The *Horse Guards Gazette* says: "Here, we require nothing like the expenditure proposed by the Board of which Captain Greene speaks, but our coast towns are just as de-

fenceless in many respects as those of the United States, and in far greater danger, while his arguments apply also to the Colonial ports and the coaling stations with, if anything, increased strength."

AN Army officer, signing himself "Wyoming," writes from Fort Laramie to the *New York Times*, criticizing the plan of limiting details of regimental adjutants and quartermasters to four years, and says: "To make a law compelling a colonel to go down a roster of his lieutenants and take each one in succession would be absurd, inexpedient and impracticable, and no other course could be pursued, because to be just in the matter all must be treated alike. The indifferent, lazy, vicious, stupid must all have a turn because it is fair and just. Is any business concern or any department of Federal, State or Municipal Government managed in this way? Does the Secretary of War rotate all his subordinates and give all a chance of the best places and highest pay in each subdivision of his department? The fact that Lieut. McCannon, of the 17th, shows 17 years as regimental adjutant is a sad commentary on the slowness of promotion. Make promotion quicker and more lieutenants will get the places and profit by the valuable experience therein gained. Such a rule as that advocated could not be applied equitably. Some lieutenants would pass to the grade of captain without the colonel being able to give them the position even if he desired to treat all alike. There is another circumstance in regard to the tenure of office by regimental staff officers which does not apply to those detailed as aides and on other duty, separating them from their commands. It is held as a healthy principle at Army Headquarters, and will not be denied by any unprejudiced soldier, that officers should not be separated from their proper commands any more than the best interests of the Service require. Adjutants and quartermasters are constantly on duty with their regiments wherever they may be."

A COMMITTEE of Presbyterian Ministers of Baltimore have petitioned the President to order the abolition of Sunday morning inspections in the Army, a subject which of late years has given rise to a good deal of discussion. At their meeting to prepare the petition the reverend gentlemen recalled the following from the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of September and October, 1886: "What is to prevent the weekly inspection being held on Saturday afternoon? The Sabbath guard-mount could be had at the place and hour of undress guard-mount, and all offices and storehouses closed (except for actual and pressing needs), and dress parade reviews, artillery salutes and band concerts be prohibited on this one day of the week." The final conclusion of the meeting was that the "Christian sentiment in the Army of the United States and of our people demand a letting up of the absolute rigidity of the existing rule, (1322 of A. R.) The French republic have but recently modified their army Sabbath practices. The English Army in India have their inspections on Thursday, and our marines at Washington have theirs on Monday. The soldiers of this republic in time of peace need not, like a watch-dog, be kept 'ferce that he may die for his owner's benefit in the hour of danger.' They need the sanctity and offices of our Christian Sabbath freed from military duties and ceremonies proper for other days."

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme care observed by the German War-office in preventing other nations securing a sample of the new Mauser repeating rifle, Messrs. Hartley and Graham, of Maiden Lane, have within a few days, through their Continental agents, obtained one of the new arms. The rifle is, for a European production, pretty well made and finished. It is heavy, weighing ten and a half pounds without the bayonet, but may probably not prove an irksome burden to those stalwart Pomeranians of the Guard when the French are in front. Its bad feature is the magazine under the barrel, which, however, motives of economical conversion are made to excuse.

IN the matter of the claim of P. A. Engineer W. A. H. Allen, U. S. Navy, for mileage, the Second Comptroller has written the following decision:

August 30, 1877, the claimant was appointed a member of a Board to examine and report on the *Paritan*, to meet at Chester, Pa., Sept. 12, 1877. At the time the order was issued he was on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The order was endorsed by the Secretary of the Navy, that the meeting of the Board having been postponed after Mr. Allen had reported, or proceeded to Chester and back, in addition to mileage covered by the order of Aug. 30, 1877. No date appears on this endorsement. Sept. 1, 1877, the Secretary of the Navy addressed Mr. Allen at Chester, and ordered him to proceed to Washington City and report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for temporary duty, with the examination to be made by the Board which was to meet on Sept. 12, 1877, and on this order he claims mileage. Dec. 19, 1877, he was paid mileage from Washington to Chester, \$9.84; and on March 28, 1878, he was paid mileage from Chester to Washington, and from Washington to Chester and return, \$30. Under orders requiring this officer to report for duty at Chester, in connection with the examination to be made by the Board which was to meet on Sept. 12, 1877, he is only entitled to mileage for two trips each way, for which he has already been paid.

There was no authority for the first trip which he made to Chester, and it must be assumed to have been made for his own convenience, and mileage cannot be allowed in excess of the sums already paid.

THE General Deficiency bill, which contains provisions for completion of four new cruisers, for payment of Graham mileage claims, for Army mileage during the remainder of the year and many other items of interest to the Army and Navy, was finished too late by the conference committee to be enrolled and signed by the President, and, of course, failed. No agreement was reached by the conferees on the Fortification bill, making the second year that this work has been left unprovided for. The differences between the conferees were radical—Senate members favored an appropriation of \$40,000,000 while the House conferees would not go beyond \$17,000,000. A hitch also occurred over the cast-iron and steel problem.

THE bill to regulate promotions in the Medical Department of the Army and the bill for the relief of Alfred Hedberg were passed by the two Houses of Congress, but as the President failed to sign them, they do not become laws. Among the bills that became law during the last hours of the session were: For acceptance of land for a military site near Chicago; for return of Twigg swords; to turn over a portion of Newport barracks to the city of Newport, Ky.; for printing of Commander Schley's report on the Greely relief expedition, and for payment of Mexican pensions.

WE give elsewhere the Naval Appropriation bill as finally agreed upon by the two Houses. It will be seen that the House has followed the lead of the Senate in providing for the increase of the Navy. The appropriation for the Naval War College was stricken out at the last moment.

REFERRING to the notice which appeared in the JOURNAL of February 12, that a circular had been issued asking contributions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late lamented Captain Emmet Crawford, U. S. Army, etc., Captain Charles Morton, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Concho, Tex., writes: "The movement is by a few friends of the late Captain Crawford. To save writing letters to his numerous friends, a circular was printed, and one sent to each, as far as known, but with no desire for further publicity than that word should reach all his friends who are anxious to participate."

THE Legislative bill, as reported to the Senate by the Appropriation Committee, contains a provision for a clerk of Class 3 for General Sherman. A similar provision was put in the Army Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee when that measure was under consideration, but was subsequently stricken out in conference committee on motion of General Bragg, who was not willing to have the Corps of Army Clerks increased beyond the present limit.

THE several provisions in the Sundry Civil and legislative bill contemplating the transfer of the bureaus of the War Department, now in outside buildings, to the West and centre wings of the State War and Navy Department building on Jan. 4 next, having failed in conference committees, these bureaus will have to remain in their old quarters for another year, unless the three Secretaries shall decide that they have the power to make an allotment of space in the new wings without authority from Congress.

OUR NAVAL GUNS.

The following letter is addressed to Gen. Viele:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR: In relation to your personal inquiry about the character of guns made at this yard and those made abroad, I would merely say that with the six (6) inch guns of high power, using powder of American manufacture, our results have exceeded the best attained abroad—namely, a muzzle velocity of 2,100 feet, with a ballistic energy in striking of about 1,900 foot tons. These results are better than the English or the famous Krupp guns. The best results with smooth bore guns of Annapolis were with the 15 inch; 1,700 feet velocity was reached, with a ballistic energy in striking of 9,000 foot tons. Compared with a 14-inch rifle, its nearest competitor, we have a velocity of 2,000 feet, with a ballistic energy of 31,000 foot tons in striking. With powder now being manufactured for our 8-inch high power guns we have every reason to believe that we shall secure results similar to these for the six inch when compared with foreign guns of same classes. Very truly yours, W. S. SCHLEY.

For the new Woolwich 9.2 inch gun a muzzle velocity of 2,520 feet is claimed, and an average of 18-728 ft. tons or 860 ft. tons per ton of gun. See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 12, p. 676.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR DUNCAN McARTHUR VANCE, 13th U. S. Infantry, who was brought sick to St. Augustine, Fla., some time ago, and recently removed to Washington, D. C., died in the latter city, Feb. 28, in the 46th year of his age. Major Vance was a native of Ohio, and was appointed from that State, a 1st Lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Infantry, May 14, 1861, and served with great credit during the war, being present in many engagements, including the siege of Yorktown, Seven Days' Fight, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, etc. For gallantry during the Pennsylvania Campaign he received the brevet of Captain and the brevet of Major for similar conduct at Gettysburg. January 6, 1864, he was promoted to Captain, 11th Infantry, afterwards transferred to the 16th Infantry, and on June 23, 1865, was promoted Major, 13th Infantry. Since the close of the war his service has been chiefly of the most arduous kind—frontier duty and assignment requiring all the highest qualities of a soldier. The seeds of the disease with which he died were sown some six or eight months ago, while he was in command at Fort Stanton, N. M. If he had then sought a leave it is possible he might not have become seriously ill, but, with devotion to duty, he remained until the close of the Apache campaign. Major Vance had a large circle of friends by whom his death will be sincerely regretted. The remains were taken to Urbana, O., for interment. The deceased officer was the grandson of General Vance, who was the second Governor of Ohio, and also of General MacArthur, who was Governor of the "Northwest Territory," which included the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

THE War Department has been notified of the death, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, of Captain Henry C. Pratt, 13th Infantry, which occurred suddenly, from apoplexy, on March 1. This is the second vacancy created in this regiment by death during the week. Captain Pratt entered the 13th Infantry as 2d Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, after a service of three years in the Volunteer Service during the war as 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, and captain of the 38th N. Y. Infantry, and as 1st Lieutenant and captain of the 13th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.

MRS. HUNTER, the venerable widow of Major-General David Hunter, U. S. A., who died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, was the daughter of John Kinzie, the Indian Trader, who carried on his business at Chicago when the house he lived in was the only one outside the garrison of the first Fort Dearborn. She was about 22 years old when she married Lieutenant David Hunter, then stationed at Fort Dearborn, and in 1831 she accompanied him to Green Bay. She was five years old when, in April, 1812, the dwellers at Lee's Place were murdered by the Indians, and it was in the following August the Indians massacred the garrison at Fort Dearborn. Mr. Kinzie succeeded in saving the lives of his two children and they were removed to Detroit and turned over to the British military authorities as prisoners of war. In 1816 they returned to Chicago.

GENERAL THOMAS W. EGAN, who served with distinction during the war in the Volunteer Service, died at New York City, Feb. 24. He was wounded at Gettysburg and at Petersburg, and was appointed Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1864. At the battle of the Boydton plank road, October, 1864, he commanded a division of the Second Corps, consisting of four brigades, and saved the day, for which he was brevetted Major-General. This was his last battle, for on Nov. 14, 1864, he was almost fatally wounded in front of Petersburg. On his partial recovery, in March, 1865, he was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, at General Hancock's personal request, and commanded the Provisional Division, Army of the Shenandoah. The remains were interred with military honors in Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Sunday, Feb. 27, under the direction of the G. A. R.

THE funeral of Mrs. Slack, wife of Major William B. Slack, U. S. Marine Corps, who died at Colorado Springs last week, took place Feb. 28th at Baltimore. The pall-bearers were Rear Admiral John S. Worden, Gen. P. V. Hagner, Senator McPherson of New Jersey, Dr. J. C. Welling, James M. Johnson, W. A. Gordon, of Washington. The interment was in Greenmount Cemetery.

MRS. SALLIE WASHINGTON, widow of Col. Lawrence Washington, a grandnephew of General Washington, died recently near Fairfax Court House, Va., aged 87.

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to your issue of Feb. 19 the following appears as part of the report of Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Inspector of the Dept. of Dakota, viz.: "That the Army is obtaining a fair paper record as marksmen is doubtless true. It may be fairly questioned whether we are making well set up, drilled and disciplined soldiers at the same time. I think the opinion is gaining ground that target practice, as now conducted in these northern latitudes, where the period for outdoor exercises is short, occupies more than its fair share in the military instruction of the soldier."

Will or will not Col. Mason admit that the Army, for efficient field duty for which soldiers are trained, are 50, yes 100 per cent., better than ten years ago? Why, in the Custer massacre, not one-third of the men had been trained in firing, and those who had thought hitting a barn door at 100 yards fine shooting. Two-thirds of Crook's command at the Rosebud had never fired a shot, and yet, according to

Col. Mason, those commands were efficient because they had devoted so much time to drill and discipline and were doubtless well "set up;" so much so that none ever "set up" again. Gallant souls, ignorance of the proper duty to be taught them was the cause, and are we to go back to that period?

The chief objection to target practice seems to be that men become enthusiastic in this duty, which they know is of great importance, and they will not over a drill, which they know, in battle, would, with an improved fire, become useless. I am in for discipline of the strictest kind, and it is the duty of inspectors to report all violations of discipline, and if it is decided that rifle practice, which requires good physique and most excellent habits, is destructive of discipline, then let us abolish it, and start emulation by companies in drills, and let that regiment who can march in line of battle 2,000 yards, under fire, elbow to elbow, take the gold medal every time. It would be, in fact, as good taste for these inspectors to criticize all the departments in the Army, if they are not run according to their views. After reporting so much on this matter of target practice, they had better come to a "halt," and confine themselves to pars. 1320 to 1377, Army Regulations. I imagine this is the view of all the General officers of the Army, and some action on these reports would show that "life is too short" for the return endorsement to this effect.

We will be satisfied if the inspectors recommend two months of target practice, with no drills during that time. Then we will give you the ten months of the year for drill, etc. In foreign armies the practice in firing is for twelve months of the year, and certainly two or three months with us is not too much.

ONE OF THE INSPECTED.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The following list of bills which have become laws will show how the Army and Navy have been treated during the session:

- No. 1. To fix the pay of graduates of West Point.
- No. 2. For retirement of Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Rear Admiral John L. Worden.
- No. 6. To give appointed petty officers of the Navy the benefits of the Navy pension fund.
- No. 16. To appoint Albin S. Keith an Ensign on the retired list of the Navy.
- No. 23. Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War.
- No. 34. To release unto the city part of the San Antonio reservation.
- No. 35. To provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, etc., at Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson.
- No. 38. To amend the act of June 3, 1864, to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer force.
- No. 49. Regular Army appropriation act.
- No. 51. Increasing the appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.
- No. 54. To adjust and settle accounts for arms, ammunition, etc., between Territory of Montana and the U. S.
- No. 55. Granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Bliss military reservation.
- No. 57. For the establishment of a military post near the city of Denver, Col.
- No. 58. For the construction of a military telegraph line from Sanford to Point Jupiter, Fla., and the establishment of a signal station.
- No. 65. Authorizing the city of Newport, R. I., to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park.
- No. —. To effect a rearrangement of the grades of officers of the Adjutant-General's Department.
- No. —. Organizing a hospital stewards' corps of the Army.
- No. —. To credit the Territory of Dakota with certain sums for ordnance and ordnance stores.
- No. —. Granting right of way for military purposes across Whipple Barracks and Fort Meade military reservations.
- No. —. Regular appropriation for the support of the Military Academy.
- No. —. Regular appropriation for the support of the Navy.

Following are the private laws:

For relief of Major Wm. P. Chambliss; of survivors of exploring steamer Jeannette; of sufferers by wreck of the U. S. S. Albatross; of Major G. W. Candee; to correct record of Capt. Edward G. Focht, U. S. A.

Bills were passed granting pensions to Gen. B. F. Kelly, late Brig.-General, U. S. A.; widow of Lieut.-Comdr. B. L. Edes, U. S. N.; widow of Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. A.; widow of General Durbin Ward; widow of Rear-Admiral J. C. P. DeKraft, U. S. N.; Frederick Robertson, late an Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.; widow of John W. S. Gardiner, late a Major on the retired list, U. S. A.; Seth Weldy, late Captain, 23d Infantry; widow of Thomas Francis Meagher, late Brig.-General, U. S. V.

In the House March 3, on motion of Mr. Adams, of Illinois, the rules were suspended and the House passed, by a vote of 147 to 21, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept from the Commercial Club certain lands known as High Tract, near Chicago, Ill., for military purposes.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, said that this bill was the outgrowth of the labor troubles which had occurred in Chicago. The workmen of the city had protested against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Whitthorne's bill to create a naval reserve of auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine of the United States, was reported with a favorable recommendation from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday last. Several minor amendments were made to it.

House bills No. 5959, granting right of way for military purposes through the Fort Douglas military reservation, and H. R. 38, to reappoint Alfred Hedberg (late captain, 15th Inf.) a 2d Lieutenant of infantry, were passed by the Senate on Wednesday. The latter bill as passed by the House, authorized the beneficiaries appointment as captain.

The closing session of the 49th Congress expired at noon on Friday. The apprehension of an extra session, so ripe the early part of the week, seems to have stimulated the two Houses to activity, and the necessary work of the session was disposed of. The closing days were given up to the consideration of appropriation bills, which were, as usual, only half considered.

(Washington Despatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

THE CAVALRY OF THE SEA.

"WHAT do we most need in the line of getting ready for a war, or for our proper defence?" (asked General Viele of General Sheridan).

"Two things—steel guns and a good Navy. I have spoken already of the guns. As far as the Navy is concerned, I am in favor of building a Navy with a view to speed and strength combined. The Navy should be the cavalry of the sea."

SOME CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS.

In the debate in the Senate on Wednesday of last week, on the bill for the increase of the Naval Establishment, Mr. Butler said: "For myself, I do not attach so much importance to what is commonly called seacoast defense. It has been stated again and again that we must expend \$200,000,000 for the erection of permanent forts of steel or of masonry. Why, sir, the experience in the last civil war demonstrated beyond peradventure that there is not a harbor, or an inlet, or a creek, or a bay on any coast of the United States that cannot be reasonably protected within thirty days after the troops are posted there. We are talking about building permanent fortifications and rams and floating batteries, without a single gun to put on them. There is not a gun to-day in the possession of the Government of the United States that any ordnance officer would advise to be erected upon any fort that might be built, unless it be one of those which have been recently built in the navy-yard at Washington. I undertake to say with some little experience, not in the fabrication of guns but in the use of them, that they can manufacture as good cannon in the navy-yard here as can be made in the world; and I believe that the 10, 8, and 6-inch guns that are being made there now, and some of them completed, will compare favorably with those of any other nation on the face of the earth. I would prefer, if I had my way, that a large sum of money, much larger even than that we have provided for, should be appropriated for the fabrication of improved artillery."

"The coast defenses will take care of themselves, and any officer can erect earthworks upon any of the harbors except, perhaps, the Narrows of New York and some other places, within thirty days, certainly within two months; erect forts practically impregnable to the highest power guns known to mankind. The experience in the last war demonstrates and proves that. There was Fort Sumter, that was practically untenable long before it was knocked down. There was Battery Weitzel, and there were other outworks on the seacoast of my State that were actually strengthened by bombardment. I am, therefore, opposed to appropriating so much money for what are called seacoast defenses, and not one dollar for the building of ships of war to go upon the high seas to meet an enemy wherever he may present himself."

Mr. Halesaid that half-a-dozen ships will cost from thirty to fifty million of dollars, and he thought we needed other vessels more. He believed in rams, torpedoes and torpedo boats. He said: "All of these come strictly within the domain that I seek to confine this bill to, and that is defense, not aggression, not craft that shall sail out upon the waters of the globe and offer battle with the navies of other powers, but for our protection at home. As I said once before, I am for that first, and after that for a great armament of armored ships."

Mr. Hawley said: "I wish to correct a misapprehension under which some gentlemen labor; it is this, that those who insist that there must be an extensive manufacture of powerful steel guns of the best modern description think our old cast-iron guns are useless and are to be thrown away; that we depreciate their value. Not at all, sir. They were good in their day; they are good of their kind now; they are valuable for harbors of shallow draught. So the old-fashioned 10-inch Columbiads will be a very powerful gun still against one of the lighter unarmored vessels. Many of our harbors can be defended with old converted rifles and old smooth-bores. But those are not the places where an enemy would care to come. What are we to do in from 18 to 30 feet of water against the powerful ironclads and the magnificent modern rifles? It is against those we are to defend, and we are not seeking in these bills to defend against them on the open sea in the waters of the Atlantic, or to contest there on the sea with them, but to defend the points at which they will aim, and that is to be done to the very best advantage by heavy floating batteries and by the rams from which I think the Senator from Maine does not expect too much. I believe they would be among the most formidable vessels—highly armored, some of them well plated in front, and without a single gun, or torpedo, or Gatling gun even for defence, nothing but boats moving at the rate of 12 or 15 miles an hour, and weighing, if you please, not more than 1,000 tons each, if built of steel. Let me correct another misapprehension. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) said that in six months or three months or in one month, with no strong defenses anywhere at the entrance of the harbors, innumerable ready hands would pile up sand and drift. The modern rifle will go through from 30 to 70 feet of sand. He says truly we have not the guns to defend them. That is true, but the first bill we have passed here is one that will start the work; it will make a beginning in the work of manufacturing the best modern guns of all descriptions."

Though Mr. Vest repeated the stale slander about \$420,000,000 having been wasted on our Navy since 1865, Mr. Riddleberger omitted to ring the chestnut bell which he has irreverently suggested should be provided among the paraphernalia of the Senate chamber. Mr. Vest said:

"It is not the fault of Congress that Admiral Porter of the United States Navy, our highest naval authority, says that we have to-day but one single war vessel that can go to sea safely, and that is the Dolphin. It is not the fault of Congress that to-day our seaborne cities could be powdered to ashes by the armored vessels of foreign nations, even those of Chili and of Italy. I know that the stereotyped reply will be made in answer to these statistics, 'Oh, yes; we were compelled to keep up a navy of officers and men,' the fact being that we have had here upon the streets of Washington, year after year for twenty years, naval lamp-posts, commanders and captains and lieutenants, without a ship and without a sailor and without a gun, this enormous naval establishment of men and officers with no navy and with no place for them to go, many of whom never saw salt water, except at a watering place, for years at a time."

Mr. Hale said in reply: "The \$420,000,000 which the Senator says have been expended in twenty years have gone to maintain the naval establishment. Out of that not more than \$60,000,000 have been appropriated for repairs and construction. It is a smaller sum than any other nation which begins to approach this in magnitude has spent in these

years past. The Senator might as well arraign us for extravagance in expending during those years \$500,000,000 for the Army when we have not to-day so big an Army as we had twenty years ago. He might as well arraign a man for expending money in extravagance when using it in household expenses. Taking the Senator's figures, how much does it amount to per year? Less than \$4,000,000 a year upon old wooden ships, decayed, going to pieces, which had to be rebuilt—which had to be kept afloat."

PROF. MICHIE AND THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE article by Prof. Michie, of the Military Academy, concerning the personnel of the artillery, presents that branch of the Army in a sufficiently dismal plight, and he sees the germ of all the ills he complains of in the regimental organization under which it exists. He at the same time admits that "before the war," when it had, except in the number of regiments the identical organization of the present, "it was active, efficient, well drilled in its special arm, and in complete accord with the defence of that period." There must be other reasons then for the emasculated condition he describes, granting it to be approximately true, and they may be enumerated as follows:

The Military Academy is and has for over 35 years been in no small degree responsible for all the Professor complains of. Jefferson Davis, a graduate in the infantry, as Secretary of War, broke up at the Academy the "Department of Artillery," probably at the instigation of his mentor, Maynadier, of the Ordnance, and instituted in its place the "Department of Ordnance and Gunnery." Since that time the Academy has taught all its graduates, that the artillery duties which give character and standing to the artillery of all other armies, appertain wholly to an anomaly called the Ordnance Department. A cadet leaves West Point with the impression, so far as all there taught him of artillery is concerned, that the horizon of duty for an artillery officer is provided by the monotonous "By detail load, 2 3-4," or "Heave," interspersed at intervals years apart by field battery drill or parade; never having seen an artillery soldier's uniform, except as a cure for the nakedness of a day laborer or a post scavenger. The writer was once shocked beyond measure at hearing a distinguished artilleryist say: "The Military Academy, instead of being an alma mater to us (meaning the artillery) was a step-mother, and a harsh and brutal one at that; for she not only wronged and persecuted us, but taught our own children to do the same. He has lived long enough to sadly realize the truth of the remark—an artillery officer's duty is simply that of a gun pointer and a drill sergeant, as taught at the Academy; all else appertains to the Ordnance Department."

The rise of this anomaly from the artillery, due to the desire of certain of its Coburgers, with personal and political influence to so arrange that they should monopolize the flesh pots of Egypt, its lapse and subsequent resurrection as a non-combatant department of the Army with defined civil duties "to consist of skilled armorers, wheelwrights, carriage-makers, blacksmiths and laborers," its firm establishment at the seat of government, and at various arsenals, under the claim that "military control of artisan labor would lead to troublesome consequences," its subsequent accession of full-fledged soldiers, the endeavor to place them in seacoast forts, and as light artillery soldiers under ordnance officers in military expeditions, the gradual assumption of all professional duty of artilleryists save the active command of so-called artillery troops, the destruction of the provisions of the Army Regulations of 1821, which relegated the ordnance to their depots and arsenals and forbade their appearance at any headquarters, the orders of the War Department of 1864 transferring artillery duties to the ordnance, and, finally, the orders of 1877 requiring all artillery commanders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, in his blanks, of every shot fired in instruction, practice, or even in action, are facts too well known to be dilated upon here, and have accomplished much of their object as well-laid schemes to render the present organization of artillery superfluous, and allow the Coburgers to swallow the shadow as they have the substance, relegating the "regiments" to other arms, or to be mustered out—in the fulness of time—as an economical Congress may see fit. All this has been, and is, an active factor to be counted in considering the present state of the artillery regiments.

The neglect of the artillery by the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army during and since the war has been another factor not noticed by the Professor that has tended to paralyze progress in a professional direction.

In 1861, when the War Department without a law increased the Regular Army, the infantry increased in number of company organizations 216 per cent., the artillery 24 per cent. In the reorganization of 1866 the number of infantry organizations were further increased 42 per cent., while the artillery was not increased at all. This last change was made by enactment of Congress, but in the technical questions of proportion of different kinds of troops Congress would be quieted by the War Department. When the day of reduction and consolidation came, connected with the purgative remedy, known as the "Benzine Board," the artillery, that had derived little or no advantage from expansion, was denied the advantage of its benzine vacancies. Infantry supernumeraries, with the advanced rank derived from expansion, were thrust upon the artillery to the prejudice of the rank of its officers, and in some cases the law, bad as it was, was violated by transferring into the artillery officers already filling places in infantry regiments.

The best and most promising of the experienced artillery officers were given greatly advanced rank in the volunteer infantry, while the supernumerary moribund and inefficient were left with the young and inexperienced to take care of the artillery. With the knowledge that hundreds of thousands of men required hundreds of guns, and that these required experience and professional knowledge to properly handle them, the trained and experienced artilleryists were sent to places requiring skill and experience to a less degree, and of a kind much easier acquired, while hosts of worthy and patriotic citizens, entirely innocent of any military knowledge or experience whatever were accepted and mustered into

the Service as colonels, lieutenant colonels, surgeons and captains of artillery. The artillery arm was never vouchsafed but two general officers whose time and attention was devoted to that arm, and but one of those, Gen. Hunt, remained constantly in the field as an artillery commander, while it proficuously furnished the other arms with their most distinguished commanders.

With every successive reduction in the enlisted strength of the Army, the artillery organizations have been given by far a greater percentage of reduction than this shows. An artillery company now numbers 40 men, while an infantry company has 80, and a cavalry company 60.

We will take issue with the Professor on his assertion that the personnel has, on the whole, deteriorated since the close of the Civil War. On the reorganization of the peace establishment in 1866, already referred to, the most able and distinguished of the older officers were removed from the artillery by promotion into other arms in which they had served as general officers. In the places these men would have filled to-day, the senior grades, there has been, with a few honorable exceptions, an undoubted falling off in ability and character, and for the last four years, the Ordnance Department has, by its vastly more rapid promotion, (every lieutenant in the Ordnance by law becomes a captain in 14 years, while the 2d lieutenant of artillery of to-day has held that grade over 24 years) pleasant stations and veritable duty to perform, been inducing many of our most promising young men to transfer to that organization.

But with all this we maintain that it cannot be proven by quotations of anything done or undone, where the artillery were the responsible parties that the standard of average ability has in the least deteriorated. The Professor will understand us when we say of our ability that it is merely latent. He absolves us from blame for ignorance of modern armament for the abundant reason that we have none to be ignorant of, and falls back on his stated fact: that we do not use what we have. He says nothing of the fact that we depend upon the Ordnance Dept., not only for guns, but for projectiles, powder, and implements of all kinds; that they are doled out with the utmost parsimony at all times, and often refused as things that nobody but an ordnance person should be allowed to have. He asserts there are some lieutenants of artillery of over eight years of service who have never even witnessed the firing of a 15-inch gun.

Supposing he means service after graduating, we will again call his attention to the fact that this reflects somewhat upon the Academy; for there is but one lieutenant of artillery of over eight years' standing who is not a graduate of the Military Academy, and he happens to be a graduate of the Naval Academy. We will vouch for it that while there he not only saw, but helped to fire every gun known to the naval service; and at the risk of being regarded as somewhat disagreeable, we will say that if the Military Academy had a department of artillery as it once had, presided over as it once was by an artillery officer, we do not believe any cadet would ever be graduated without not only having seen, but himself engaged in the firing of all kinds.

Regarding his remarks against musketry practice, we would remind him of the fact that in all armies the musket or rifle is part of the equipment of the foot or garrison artillerymen; that it is the corner stone, foundation and superstructure of all modern fighting, and that it has been and is a struggle for the artillery to hold its own against this weapon, and that it is a poor soldier of any kind or rank who is ignorant of its use or indifferent to its power. While no one would advocate the neglect of the artilleryman's typical weapons for the band rifle, it goes without saying that if many of our artillerymen did not practice with the rifle they could not practice with anything at all; and that no artilleryman has ever been hurt, as such, by any experience or skill he may have acquired with a rifled musket.

We cannot go to the length the Professor does in holding the organization entirely responsible for the condition of the artillery. If the colonels have no command or authority beyond their home posts, because they have not sought it, it is their fault rather than that of the organization; if they have sought for it and it has been denied them, then the fault rests with the authority that denied it, be it department, division, or any headquarters. The writer believes the fault rests with the colonels, for the reason that he never heard of but one colonel who sought such authority, and he was at once granted all the authority he wanted, and he exercised it, too. Considerably younger than his peers in rank, soldierly, energetic, professionally learned and ambitious, to him duty was a pleasure and progress a delight. To the ordinary colonel of average years, who usually abhors a new idea or a departure from the rut of ages only less than he does the person who has the temerity to introduce or uphold it, this officer was an incomprehensible and unpopular man. Supply it with such commanders as he was, even with its faulty organization, the artillery would be speedily lifted out of its monotonous routine and become an asserting and progressive organization. To the want of these much that is complained of is due, and the want will be felt as long as the only stepping-stone to promotion is the sequence of numbers upon the Army Register. Give us examination for promotion and dismissal for incompetency and we will answer for the result.

The writer entirely agrees with Professor Michie that a corps organization, consisting of a chief, a proper number of field officers, and light and foot batteries, is the only proper one for the artillery force of any army, and no one would, or has, for the last quarter of a century more earnestly advocated such a change. He regrets to be compelled to say that the idea has never been popular in the artillery. General McClellan, in the height of his popularity, caused such a measure to be introduced into Congress that would easily have passed into a law, but it was opposed by most of the older officers of artillery for the avowed reason that if it became a law one of their number who did not happen to be popular would surely be appointed chief, and they preferred nothing to that. He has heard it opposed stoutly by middle-aged officers because it would break up regimental association and esprit! It is always, with still some short-sighted foolishness, stout-

ly opposed by subalterns who would, for the time being, lose a few files in the race for the higher grades. He argues that the times are propitious for a change, thanks Prof. Michie for his thoughtful championship of the cause of a worthy body of men, and will assist at all times in agitating the subject to a successful issue. There is much more to be said, and it is hoped the discussion will be kept up until something is accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MR. CHARLES F. BENJAMIN, a clerk in the War Department, has an interesting chapter of recollections of Secretary Stanton in the March Century. He tells us that the story of Stanton's alleged contemptuous reception of letters from the President are grossly exaggerated or wholly false. They originate in the collisions in which the Secretary was sometimes involved with persons who presumed upon the possession of an order from the President to make a display of insolent impatience for a prompt acquiescence in the orders of his superior officer. On being threatened by the bearer of such an order, "I shall go back to the President and tell him how his positive commands are disregarded here," the irate Secretary would not unreasonably answer:

"You may go to the devil, sir—leave the room."

Stanton was a passionate man, a word or gesture would arouse him in an instant, but the storm would pass away as quickly as it came and the victim would be treated in some way with special consideration, every undesired exhibition of wrath being followed by an act of expiation. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, who was the special victim of these outbreaks, was touched by finding himself named in kindly phrase as one of the executors of Stanton's will. This irascibility is ascribed to ill-health. The Secretary's dislikes were very few and his aversions most sincere, even when possibly unjust. He was always and before everything a lawyer, and it was the legal attainments of Gen. Halleck and Canby that placed them so high and kept them so steadily in his esteem. One day a prominent Senator made his way into the Secretary's presence full of fury against the Quartermaster General.

"Stanton," he roared out, "I wonder how a lawyer as you are, can keep that man Meigs where he is; why, he pays no regard to either law or justice."

Mr. Stanton looked at his excited visitor and replied dryly: "Now don't you say a word against Meigs, he is the most useful man I have about me. True, he isn't a lawyer, and, therefore, he does many things that I wouldn't dare to do."

"Then why in the name of Heaven do you let him do them," demanded the Senator.

"Somebody has to do them."

Mr. Stanton held an opinion concerning military men and matters which was very nearly akin to contempt. This was shown in his practically abandoning the whole business of brevets after the war to a clerk in his office, saying in effect: "Here is something that means nothing and costs nothing; take all you want." A party of departmental clerks, for a lark, undertook to get a companion and butt of theirs, breveted from his rank of 1st lieutenant to that of Brig.-General, and got as far as lieutenant-colonel when he took fright and insisted upon stopping there. "It made a man of him, for some wealthy relatives took him up on hearing of the honors showered upon him, established him in business and helped him to a desirable marriage."

A BOMB TEST.

A WASHINGTON despatch of Feb. 14 says: "The inventor of a new kind of bomb, for which a patent is pending, came to see the commissioner, who happened to be out. He brought with him a specimen bomb, which was enclosed in a pasteboard case, and he showed it to the commissioner's private secretary, Mr. Will Montgomery. The inventor said that it would go off as soon as it touched water, and this specimen would make a noise when exploded like a fire cracker. The private secretary had some curiosity to see the bomb tested and sent out and procured a pail of water. When the bomb was thrown into the water the effect was startling. The water was forced up with violence to the ceiling and fell in a shower pretty well all over the room, while the noise of the explosion was like the report of a cannon. As soon as the few spectators could wipe the water out of their eyes they pronounced the test a great success."

THEY PREFER TRIBUTE TO DEFENCE.

As a result of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Universal Peace Union, which was in session at Philadelphia for three days, the following petition has been forwarded to members of Congress:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners view with deep concern the vigorous efforts made by persons interested in Army and Navy expenditures and in the appropriations for fortifications, the construction of ordnance of an expensive character, etc., to induce your honorable body to vote large sums of money to prepare for the formation of a military and naval system on a gigantic scale in imitation of the establishments of the great despotic empires of the Old World. The history of all empires and nations that have maintained such systems abundantly proves that the personal liberty of the subject or citizen is sacrificed in the struggle for military supremacy, and the worst form of despotism and oppression exists where the Governments surround themselves with powerful war establishments. The policy of this Government, as wisely directed by President Washington, to keep clear of entangling alliances with other nations, renders a foreign war exceedingly improbable, and the example set by President Grant of settling international disputes by peaceful negotiation and arbitration, and the remarkable success of these methods in many prominent instances, have taken away all excuse for the legislation now before you providing for the construction of large steel guns, fortifications and war ships. The United States as a republic was founded on principles of justice and popular rights, and therefore does not need these appliances of despotism to maintain its power and authority. Your petitioners therefore pray that you will defeat bills for warlike purposes now pending before you, and that you take up and pass those measures which have been introduced providing for peaceful negotiation and arbitration.

Signed on behalf of the Universal Peace Union,
ALFRED H. LOVE, President.

GEN. LORD WOLSELEY favors a close confederation of all English speaking peoples, so that freedom and peace can be proclaimed authoritatively throughout the world.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH NEW YORK.

THE competitive drill between squads of Co. C, 11th, and D, 12th New York, which came off at the armory of the latter on March 2, created a vast deal more interest than was anticipated. Few people expected that either regiment could produce squads so well posted and so precisely drilled as turned out to be the case here. The contest took place too late in the week for us to give a full report of it in our present issue, but we desire to say that both squads are entitled to much credit for their excellent performance. The decision in favor of the 12th was doubtless a just one. Still the contest was so close and the points in favor of the 11th so many, that their disappointment at the verdict is very reasonable. What the outcome would have been if the affair had taken place on neutral ground is very doubtful. As it stands, both detachments covered themselves with glory, and the losers need not feel chagrined at their defeat.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE agitation of the project for a camp for the 1st Brigade, I. N. G., in the vicinity of Chicago, has brought forth a shower of sectional abuse from both the Chicago and Springfield papers, which will, to say the least, not do the Illinois National Guard any good. While the importance, and indeed necessity, of a northern camp and rifle range is admitted on all sides, there has been a wide diversity of opinion as to the manner in which the attempt to get it should be brought up in the State Legislature. By endeavoring to add it to the regular appropriation bill for the expenses of the Guard for the next two years, against the wishes of the Adjutant General, and making the struggle on this point, instead of submitting a separate bill, it is probable the project has been killed for this session, the Senate Committee having decided to report the regular bill without this amendment.

Company D, 3d Infantry, of Aurora, opened their new armory on Tuesday evening last (Washington's Birthday). Adjt.-Gen. Vance, Col. Ewert, A. A. G.; Col. Evans, of the Governor's staff, and a party of officers from Chicago were present. The armory is a rink, having a floor 150x50 feet, which has been secured for a year, and it is hoped, ere that time has passed, that it will become the property of the company. The company, under command of Lieut. Reeve, gave a short drill, and then "The Silent Three" gave an exhibition of silent Zouave drill. Dancing continued until a late (or early) hour.

The 1st Infantry have secured the option of leasing a tract of land on Wabash avenue, near 16th Street, for 99 years, on very favorable terms, and are now using their utmost endeavors to raise the "where-withal" to erect the building. If they are not successful, it is hard to predict what the future of this command may be, as many of its officers and men feel that if their services are of so little value to the business men of Chicago that they are not worthy of an armory, they had better leave the National Guard.

There are rumors floating in the air concerning a possible consolidation of the 1st Cavalry with one of the city regiments. Some of the officers of the cavalry have resigned, and it is probable more will do so ere long; so there may be some truth in the story. The 1st Infantry have secured Prof. Currier, late of Cincinnati, as bandmaster, and it is hoped that the new band may prove to be the best organization in the West.

The Illinois National Guard is fortunate in being ordered to camp this year by regiments, instead of by brigades, as in the past. The opportunities for improvement in every necessary line of duty which a militiaman should know, is so much greater in regimental camps, and so thoroughly appreciated by the men as well as the officers, that a glad shout went up in more than one command on the promulgation of the orders.

The Adjutant-General's report for the past two years, and the revised report of the Adjutant-General for Illinois during the war of 1861-1865 (8 volumes), have just been issued, and are valuable books of reference.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE GUARD.

They have no authority to control the terms of Enlistment.—The general regulation upon the subject of company by-laws declared to be "patently illegal as being in conflict with the provisions of the statute."—Decision by the Judge-Advocate-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
NEW YORK, February 16, 1887.

Major-General Josiah Porter, A. G., S. N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to you under date of Oct. 14, 1886, by Captain Welcome S. Randall, commanding the 1st Separate Company, stating the case of a company having by-laws that require applicants for enlistment to be voted upon and elected to membership prior to their enlistment by the commanding officer of the company; and inquiring whether the commanding officer has the legal power to enlist such applicants without such action by the company.

The provisions of the M. C. which directly refer to the enlistment of men into the National Guard are sections 40 and 42. Sec. 42 defines the persons who may be enlisted as "able-bodied men of good character who can read and write," regulates the term of enlistment and requires the consent of parents and guardians where the recruit is a minor.

Sec. 42 relates to the manner of enlistment and the formalities attending it. It requires the signature of an enlistment paper, the taking of the oath of allegiance, and the approval of the paper by the commanding officer of the organization to which the troop, battery or company is attached. The form of the enlistment paper is to be prescribed by the Commander-in-chief.

There is nothing in either of these sections which contemplates or requires an election of the world-be soldier to membership by the civil organization, as a prerequisite to his enlistment, and as these are two sections dealing with the formalities of enlistment, such a provision would naturally be found in them.

The civil organization is regulated by M. C. 139 and 140. There is no provision in either of these sections which in any way assumes to regulate enlistments. The adoption of the by-laws, rules and regulations is authorized, and it is provided that they shall conform to the system prescribed in the General Regulations, but it is also required that they must not be "inconsistent with this act." The question then fairly arises whether R. 147, which in terms requires the

election of recruits by the civil organization before they can be enlisted, is a valid regulation.

The raising, equipping and supplying of a military force, including naturally therein the power to determine who shall be enlisted, calls for the exercise of legislative powers. Matter of Riley, 1 Benedict, 408; 6 Opin. Att'y Gen'l U. S., 10. These powers having been exercised by the Legislature in the form of statutory enactment, the duty of carrying them into effect is cast on the Governor, and that duty is strictly executive in character. To hold valid a regulation issued by him, which is contrary to the statute under which it is made, is to invest him with a legislative power superior to that possessed by the Senate and Assembly. A similar objectionable result is obtained by giving effect to a regulation which assumes to deal with a subject that can properly be controlled only by the exercise of legislative powers.

These questions were considered by the Hon. Caleb Cushing when Attorney-General of the United States, in passing on a "System of Orders and Instructions for the Navy," which had been promulgated by the President. These he held of no effect in that they were not properly executive, but were legislative in character, and, as he pointedly expressed it, "the executive may by a general order legislate on a military or naval question, so may he on any other, and there is an end of all the barriers of the Constitution." 6 Opin. Att'y-Gen., 10.

It has been pointed out that the intervention of the civil organization in the enlistment of recruits is not in terms authorized by any section of the Military Code. The Legislature has exercised its power and defined who may be recruited and also prescribed a system to be pursued in making enlistments.

Any regulation on the subject must conform to the provisions of the M. C. R. 147 prescribes a system for enlistment, different in a material matter from that laid down by the Legislature. It calls for the approval of the enlistment by a body whose approval is not required by the act in question. The regulation does not conform to the statute in this behalf, but is contrary to its provisions. It is not executive, but if upheld would be legislative, and is inimical to the rules of construction to which attention has been directed.

A few words may well be said upon the operation of Regulation 147. By the terms of the preceding Regulation each organization is permitted to adopt, subject to the approval of the Judge-Advocate, a system of by-laws for its government. These by-laws differ in many important requirements, and especially in so far as they pretend to regulate the enlistment of members. In some instances they are entirely silent upon this particular subject; in others they are flagrantly illegal. Naturally if each company has the right to make its own by-laws, with regard to matters so essentially important as that of enlistment, great irregularity and lack of uniformity in the system is to be expected, and while this is the case, I doubt if the worst anticipation would be as bad in these regards as the system which has actually grown up. For the purpose of discovering, if possible, what this system is, I have examined with care into by-laws of every company in the National Guard in this State, of which I have been able to get copies. Not only is it possible, under the theory which has hitherto prevailed, for the system which applies in one regiment to be entirely unlike that which applies in another, but for the system to be applied to two companies in the same regiment to be entirely unlike. I am certain neither the law nor the law-makers ever contemplated such a possibility. The National Guard is something more and more serious than an aggregation of military clubs, over the control of which the club members themselves have absolute and final authority concerning admissions and expulsions. It is a body planned and thoroughly organized military body, designed for strictly military purposes, and intended to be the final police power of the State. It was the object of the law to breathe into this body as deep a spirit of military uniformity and duty as is compatible with the fundamental character of the citizen soldiery. If it is possible for each company to make its own requirements in these regards, then the State may be deprived of the very thing which it has endeavored to secure by the law. If the by-laws now prevailing in a majority of the companies are correct the authority of the sworn officers of this service is nullified by the right of the civil organization to exclude from membership any person whomsoever on the score of his age, on the score of his looks, of his habits, manner, the company he keeps, and even on the score of his race. One company has already been mustered out of the Service because of a race quarrel. The scarred but experienced veteran may be excluded on the ground that he is a German or a Hebrew, inasmuch as he associates habitually with Germans and Hebrews, which may not be satisfactory to the members of those companies which require that the associations of persons seeking admission to the Service shall be satisfactory to the majority of the members. A person seeking to be recruited, who should be excluded from one company, could be admitted into another, by virtue of the difference in the number of black-balls required for exclusion, and so on *ad infinitum*.

(The conditions of membership required by the by-laws of a large number of companies belonging to the National Guard of New York are here reviewed to show the great diversity of requirements and the insertion of wholly illegal provisions. The height for recruits runs from 5 ft. 2 in. to 5 ft. 6 in., and the number of black balls required to prevent their acceptance from two to five. In them also, in a large number of cases, it is provided, contrary to the statute, that a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be sufficient to expel. Among other provisions quoted are such as these: that the matter of admission shall not even be presented to the company; that the candidate shall be of gentlemanly manner and appearance, reputable associations and occupation; that a person expelled shall be elected de novo or be ineligible to re-election; that a man enlisted by a com. officer on satisfactory proof of good character and reputation may be rejected by the company. Gen. Ivins says: "As to what may be regarded a reputable occupation by the members of a company, one can only speculate, but such a by-law makes it possible to organize the company on the most thoroughly undemocratic basis. Co. 1, (13th Regt.), requires that the candidate shall have a good constitution, and be of good moral character and gentlemanly in behavior and appearance." I find no provision among the officers of the civil organization of this company for any officer to regulate the standard of gentlemanliness.")

This present state of affairs which could never have been foreseen by the Legislature, and which certainly was never designed, and is not permissible by the law. The entire system has grown out of the fact that the Service has been led to believe it to be legal and allowable, in view of the provisions of the General Regulations upon the subject of company by-laws. The evil lies in the fact that this general regulation is itself patently illegal, as being in conflict with provisions of the statute. It has thus gone into the matter of the purpose of illustrating the outgrowth of the regulation, the legality of which I have discussed earlier in this opinion.

I have examined all of the by-laws presented to me under Special Order 97, Series of 1886, and have not found a single instance in which the qualifications for membership and the system of enlistment by the civil organization in any regiment is exactly the same in all of its companies; and but one instance in which the qualifications and procedure are substantially the same. This statement will serve to emphasize my remark made earlier in this opinion, that there is not only a diversity in procedure between the various regiments but the utmost difference among the companies composing each regiment. This condition of things is the outcome of the present system by which the civil organization assumes, in my opinion quite unlawfully, to regulate the enlistments into the National Guard. It is not to be expected that these differences will decrease, but rather that they will increase with the lapse of time. Nothing could present a stronger contrast to this general lack of system than the simplicity and uniformity in the manner of enlistment called for by Section 42 of the Military Code. The Military Code recognizes the existence of a civil organization, but as I have already said in my former opinion, there is nothing in the present law which makes such civil associations the foundation and centre of the entire Service, by giving them an unlimited and final control in the matter of enlistment. This

question of recruiting and enlistment lies at the very foundation of the Service, and if the present system could be upheld the State might be deprived of the services of its best and most available men, because of the predominance of the spirit of exclusiveness, or for any other reason which might prevail to lead companies to enact into their by-laws requirements, which are out of place in any democratic system of government and in any true military service.

It is also to be observed that the conclusion which I have reached in reference to the legality of R. 147 does not leave the system of enlistment devoid of a proper and competent authority to determine the suitability of the recruits. In addition to the general obligation cast on all officers who are directly connected with the matter of enlistment, it is expressly provided by the last sentence of M. C. 42 that "no person shall be considered as enlisted in the National Guard until his enlistment paper has been approved by the commanding officer of the organization to which the troop, battery or company is attached." The approval cast upon such officer is plainly not of a perfunctory character. With him resides the power to determine whether the recruit shall be enlisted; and with his assent, all previous proceedings become final. It is his duty to examine the recruit, and approving applications for enlistment, such commanding officer is plainly required to satisfy himself that the recruits are "able-bodied men of good character, who can read and write." He may well require their physical condition to be certified to him by a regimental surgeon, and their good character to be vouched for by persons of known standing, and their capacity to read and write to be made manifest by proper certification. In a word, he may require any legal and proper evidence that the recruit possesses the qualifications required by M. C. 41. Indeed, the action contemplated by the words just quoted from M. C. 42, cannot be advisedly taken without the possession of some evidence that the recruit is up to the requirements of Section 40.

In conclusion I would invite attention to the fact that the present condition of the by-laws of the various military organizations is such that action is needed to do away with illegal provisions, to some of which I have called attention, and to conform such by laws to the plain provisions of the Code.

I have the honor to advise that upon the case submitted as stated by me at the commencement of this opinion, the commanding officer of a separate company has the legal power to enlist would-be recruits, subject to the approval of his commanding officer, under M. C. 42, and this, although such a company has a civil organization and by-laws requiring applicants for enlistment to be voted for and elected to its membership prior to their enlistment by the commanding officer. This conclusion necessarily involves the illegality of R. 147, in so far as it seeks to make election to membership in the civil organization a pre-requisite to membership in the National Guard.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. M. IVINS,
Brigadier-General and Judge-Advocate General.

THE TROUBLES IN THE THIRTEENTH, N. Y.

G. HQRS., S. N. Y., A. G. O., ALBANY, Feb. 25.
Special Order No. 15.
A General Court-martial for the trial of Privates Marlboro Walker, Geo. A. Wilson and James F. Knudson, of Co. H, 13th Regt., and such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from these Headquarters, will convene at the Headquarters of the 2d Brigade in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, March 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the Court, Capt. Wm. Haubennestel, 19th Sep. Co.; Capt. George F. Demaree, 22d Regt.; Capt. Chas. A. Hess, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st Regt.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Shepherd, 23d Regt.; 1st Lieut. Austin O. Crane, 14th Regt. Major Almet F. Jenks, Judge-Advocate 2d Brigade, is detailed as Judge-Advocate. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSIAH PORTER, Major-General and Adjt.-General.
The charges and specifications are: Charge I.—Disrespect to his superior officer: Specification I.—That he signed a written request demanding the resignation of the then commanding officer: Specification II.—That he did demand and ask Capt. Kretschmar that he should resign the office of captain. Charge II.—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline: Specification I.—In that he did with other persons unknown, surreptitiously and wrongfully take away the lock from the room of Co. H, in the Armory of the 13th Regt., so that the arms and accoutrements of the same were secured. It is understood that as soon as the present cases are disposed of other members of the company will have to pass through the same ordeal.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The Eighth has had two battalion drills. They were hard work with dim light, small space, a rickety building and a corps of new officers, intelligent in a high degree, but inexperienced after all. It is, however, due to the regiment to say that for years past it has not possessed a corps of bright, young and energetic officers, as is the case at present. The formations on both occasions were small, 16 files on the first and 12 files, with blanks, on the second occasion. The instruction was merely elementary, both officers and guides needing close looking after, and the repetition of movements thus rendered necessary prevented much variety. The instruction by Colonel Scott was good, however, and the appearance of the whole shows new signs of life.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Chas. L. Flinck.

In Orders No. 25, Col. Colonel Flinck directs that hereafter in all instructions to the "loaders, at the second motion of 'load,' the right hand is to be carried to the front of the body, to the place where the cartridge box is (for purpose of instruction) supposed to be." So much of G. O. No. 17, 1875, as relates to unloading bayonets is countermanded, and hereafter that portion of the Manual of Arms will be executed strictly as prescribed in Par. 82, Upton's Tactics. Commandants of companies are directed in their company drills, beginning from the date of this order, to devote half an hour on each and every drill night to instruction in "skirmish drill" by bugle. The regimental bugler will report on each night to the senior captain present, who will arrange with the other commandant drilling on that same evening as to the division of the time for each company. Half an hour, at least, will be devoted to guard and sentry duty, and "Phisterer's Manual" will be the authority and standard of instruction. The remaining part of the drill will be at the option of each commandant, particular attention being given to movements in single rank.

The spring games to be held at the Armory on the evening of Saturday, April 2, under the auspices of Co. A, comprise the following events, in which gold medals will be given to the first and silver medals to the second, open to all amateurs: 50 yards dash (handicap), 220 yards run (handicap), quarter-mile run (handicap), 1 mile run (handicap), 1 mile walk (handicap), running high jump (handicap), potato race (scratch), 40 yards hurdle race (handicap), three foot high, and a sack race, open only to members of the regiment, are also on the programme. A tug-of-war for the championship of the National Guard will be open to teams of four not weighing over 550 pounds. The rules of the N. A. A. A. will govern all the contests, and the handicapping will be done by that association's official handicapper. The entrance fee will be 50 cents for each event, except to the tug-of-war, which will be free for each team. Co. A reserves the right to refuse any entry. The entries will close March 25, at A. H. Mullen, P. O. Box 137, New York, or Co. A, 23d Regiment.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. E. A. McAlpin.

The adjutant of the 71st formed a battalion of four companies on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, in good style, but he spoiled his work by not adhering to par. 322 in the organization. It is a good idea to vary this part of the work by dividing the companies on the ground, instead of going

through the tortuous method of having the lieutenants report and transferring men from company to company before the adjutant's call, but whenever such a thing is attempted it should be done properly. The adjutant should read up the paragraph mentioned before next drill. Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Frederick Kopper was in command, and opened with a well done break from the right to march to the left in column of fours, which means that it was as well done as possible in a room hardly large enough for three sets of fours to manoeuvre. He followed with on right into line, which would have been equally good if the adjutant had posted his markers in proper time. The captain of the first company had to call for them. The adjutant who, by the way, did not leave the battalion immediately after its formation, as has been his custom, nevertheless left his post as soon as the captain of the first company had placed the markers and retired behind the front, neglecting to assure the guides. He should look out for this when he comes out for drill the next time. This was a successive movement, and called for support arms, but the first company was the only one which did comply with the requirement. The command was then centre forward, fours left and right, and was fairly done, as well as the deployment right and left front into line, but the three right companies failed to support arms. This was another successive movement, and there is no excuse for the neglect of the captains in this respect. The movement was done twice. On right close column of companies was next done, and it was very good, the situation was, however, left from the right flank, change of direction by the right flank, the fourth company failed to support arms, otherwise the movement was good. There seemed to be evident disinclination to support arms at the proper time, but the fourth company by going through this motion in forming right of companies and into column made up for previous omissions in a most blustering manner. This is a simultaneous movement, and the captain was entirely wrong. The company should have been in charge of carry. The battalion commander, no doubt, executed the close in mass on fourth company as a reminiscence of his service in the 7th Regiment. As a piece of instruction here it was of no use. The companies did it well, however, but in movements of this sort the guides should be instructed not to invert their pieces. They did so in the three companies which closed in mass. After this the battalion formed line and executed the manual, which was very fair for the 71st. The drill lasted one hour and fifteen minutes. It was the best of those we have witnessed here this season, but we still adhere to our remark of last week, that battalion drills can be of no use to the 71st until sufficient space is secured to execute them properly. Under present circumstances it is simply what Mr. Macmillan would designate as a "demid horribile grid," without good to either officers or men.

Some of the peculiarities of the drill were that the captains did not designate the number and position of their companies as required by Tactics, and that the adjutant neglected to assure the company guides after the markers were placed in front of the company making the initial movement. The instructor handled his command well, but he did not make and merely indicated the necessary movements without saying a word of correction. In consequence of this there was less benefit derived from the drill than was possible.

Major Frederick Kopper, on Saturday evening, was unanimously elected Lieutenant-Colonel in place of Palmer resigned. The election is a happy one and the best that could be made. The Lieutenant-Colonel elected entertained the officers at the St. Cloud Hotel in a handsome manner after the election.

The officers of the 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., met, Feb. 26, at the armory, Broadway and 33rd street, and unanimously elected Major Fred Kopper Lieutenant-Colonel, in place of Appleton D. Palmer, resigned. Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald presided at the meeting and congratulated Col. Kopper on his elevation to which the Colonel responded. Col. Kopper is a member of the 7th Regiment Veteran Association, and saw active service in that regiment during the Rebellion and in the Orange riots of 1871 and the railroad riots of 1877. He has served as Major of the 71st since 1884. After the meeting the officers enjoyed a banquet at the St. Cloud.

MILITIA ITEMS.

By O. No. 7, Feb. 25, a school of instruction for the officers in the 7th N. Y. is established; the meetings to be held on the first Saturday in each month at 8.30 o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies will establish schools of instruction for the non-commissioned officers and impart theoretical and practical instruction in guard duty to non-commissioned officers and privates. Commandants of companies will instruct their commands in the sighting and aiming drill, and not less than four drills, each of at least thirty minutes duration, should be had in these exercises before May 1 next.

A skirmish drill was practiced by the 23d N. Y. on Feb. 28, the commands being given by the bugle. As this is an innovation, of course blunders were not to be surprised at. The drill on a whole was very satisfactory.

The coming ball of the 66th N. Y., which will be held at Tammany Hall on the evening of March 17, is said to promise a grand success. Tickets are in great demand.

The 14th N. Y. is ordered to assemble at the armory in State service uniform, for drill and instruction, on Tuesday evening, March 8, and also on the evening of Wednesday, March 16, in full dress uniform. On this occasion the marksmen will receive badges, and Gen. James McLeer and staff will review the regiment.

The New York Militia are having some amusement at the expense of Gen. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A. When the General was Assistant Inspector-General of the State of New York he selected a man for his orderly whom he paraded as his model militia soldier. The "model militia soldier" was recently ordered before a Militia Examining Board to be tested as to his qualifications as an officer. Instead of answering the questions he presented his resignation, and on examination The Board thereupon passed a resolution dismissing him from the service.

The return rifle match between teams of eight from Co. A, 23d N. Y., and Co. G, 13th N. Y., was shot, Feb. 28, on the 23d's range, and A's team won by 14 points. At the first match A won by 17 points. The score in detail was as follows: Co. A, 23d—G. S. Scott, Jr., 41; J. R. Barton, 45; J. M. Carrere, 44; W. A. Robinson, 44; F. H. Worth, 44; W. G. Kimball, 41; E. B. Thurber, 38; S. Woodrow, 37. Co. G, 13th—H. G. Morris, 45; B. N. McQueen, 45; G. W. Lots, 43; J. M. McQueen, 43; J. T. Baxter, 40; G. R. Hazard, 40; A. A. Hayward, 38; W. P. Rae, 32. Total, 322.

In G. O. 2 of Feb. 15, the commander of the 4th Brigade, Buffalo, directs that the Ambulance Corps of the brigade be organized at once under direction of Brigade Surgeon Roswell Park, the regimental surgeons of the 65th and 74th Regiments, and the assistant surgeons of the various separate companies.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

The Boston Sunday Record says of the preparations for mob duty: "The militia have been making a study of the subject for some time past. When Gen. Nathaniel Wales was Police Commissioner, he had the 1st Brigade well posted as to what its duties were in such emergencies. The officers of the 5th Regiment have held meetings at headquarters every Friday evening for weeks past, when this has been the topic of discussion. Manuals giving the necessary instruction as regards street firing, the authority of commanders, and other details have been studied, and the captains have got the matter down fine, so that they know just what to do and when. The orders are in case a mob gathers and is ordered dispersed, to fire low and use ball cartridges. No blink cartridges will be used, and there will be no firing for fun over the heads of the mob, but to kill. In the recent call for Co. B, of the First, and B, of the Fifth, to await orders at the Cambridge armories last Monday, the militia showed up to good advantage. At 9 A. M. Tuesday morning only three men of Co. B of the Fifth were absent, one of those being sick and the other two out of the State. They were under arms Monday night and Tuesday, but were not called out. There is no doubt that the fact that they were

ready for immediate action had a quieting and salutary effect upon the hoodlum element of Cambridge."

The Record also asks: "Why don't some of the crack companies of Boston enter for the prizes which will be given at the National Drill and Encampment at Washington, D. C., the coming spring? Is it because we have not a company equal to the task of meeting the companies from other States, or is it that the prizes are not worth seeking? The latter cannot be the cause, and I know the former is not. There are five prizes offered, the largest being \$5,000 and the smallest \$500. There are prizes for the best marksmen also, and I believe that Massachusetts will be well represented in this respect at least."

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The new code now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania for action provides the following additions to the departmental, staff and non-commissioned staff officers. Staff of commander-in-chief, sergeant-major, commissary-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, chief musician and color sergeant. The aides-de-camp are limited to twelve and the positions of chief of artillery and paymaster are wiped out. Division Staff.—An inspector of rifle practice, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, chief musician and color sergeant. The aides are limited to three. Brigade Staff.—Sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, chief musician and color sergeant. All the staffs have at present the above non-commissioned officers attached, but they are only assigned to duty being enlisted in the various commands; the change removes them from their organizations and gives the commanding officers the right to enlist them directly for their respective duties.

Regimental field and staff will consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, not exceeding three majors (at discretion of commander-in-chief), adjutant, quartermaster-surgeon, two assistant surgeons, inspector of rifle practice (an extra first lieutenant), chaplain, and one principal musician instead of two.

An assistant surgeon is allowed to each company of cavalry. An extra first lieutenant and an assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant, are added to each battery of artillery.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

FROM Connecticut comes the story that the National Blues, one of the local companies of the 2d Regt., gave a big ball in the armory and invited the Governor and his staff to be present. Gov. Lounsbury has accepted a number of these invitations since his inauguration, and did not decline this one. During the evening he, with a number of his staff officers, gathered in the refreshment room, and while there the Governor noticed one of his staff officers in the act of raising a glass of very thin punch to his lips. The Governor laid his hand on his shoulder, and said:

"Colonel, it must be clearly understood that no man can be a member of my staff and drink intoxicating liquors. It must be understood."

The Colonel was much embarrassed and surprised, but he laid his glass down and turned away. Those who heard the anecdote were much surprised, but very little has been said of it. A gentleman prominent in military circles says that he has learned from members of the staff that there were two officers rebuked instead of one, and that those two were Surg.-Gen. Fox, of Willimantic, and Col. Horne, of Winsted. It is claimed that the affair has created much feeling, and that the Governor is criticized for not taking a more opportune time and place to give this little temperance lecture to the members of his staff.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Post sagaciously remarks with reference to certain bills pending in the Legislature: "The National Guard of California is a force of which the State is justly proud. The State frequently manifests this pride, but in a very economical way. It is always ready to call out the citizen soldiers, to let them parade, and to cheer them while they are doing it, but it has never shown any enthusiastic desire to meet their necessary needs. California now has one of the most admirable militia systems in the Union. In our remote situation, our National Guard is an indispensable protection, and its members have shown a public spirit and devotion to their duty that cannot be too highly commended. When they are so ready to make sacrifices for the State, the State can hardly refuse their request, not for personal aid, but for the means of doing it better service."

The proposed review and drill of Regulars and Militia at the Presidio of San Francisco on Washington's Birthday having been postponed, the Report of that city waxes wroth, and indulges in much satire, saying: "A militia officer was heard last night to resent with indignation the inference that the militia were afraid of taking cold in damp weather. The reason of the postponement was, he said, that damp weather would have damaged their uniforms. The reply of a bystander was that the militia's uniforms should be such as to stand wet. The officer went on to say that the material on their belts was such that a little damp made it come off on the cloth, where it stuck like so much white paint. The reply was obvious—Then they should not have such belts." Then the officers come in for a hit. "The work could be done," says the reporter, "if there were enough good officers. The men are willing to work and willing to learn. But when they are not brigaded between July and February, and are sent home in haste whenever the ground becomes muddy or clouds cluster on the horizon, naturally the military spirit is not very strong in their ranks, and many of the right kind of men, who would otherwise enlist, decline to put themselves in such an invidious position."

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

COL. F. W. MOORE, of the 1st Regiment, is in receipt of a letter from Adjutant-General Axline, in which he says: "We are very much gratified with the large representation of the 1st Regiment at the Convention. The full delegation of your officers and your excellent band had much to do in making the meeting a success."

"THE YANKEE MILITIA MUSTER."

Now they halt, and now they dress,
Now they march and countermarch, sirs,
See, they on each other press,
With chains bedecked with starch, sirs.

Now the captain calls aloud,
While each hero looks so proud;
How they eye the gaping crowd,
And quiz the girls so arch, sirs.

HE ADMIRER THE SERGEANT.

1st SERGEANT FRANK N. BELL, of the 17th Separate Co. Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., of Fishkill, Long Island, was elected Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, to fill the office of First Lieutenant, vice Hepburn, resigned. The result of the election, it appears, was too much for a member of the company, who is the reporter for the local paper, for his account of the election closes with this remarkable statement:

1st Sergeant Bell has held the office which he now vacates over seven years, having been elected to admirable manner as to be recognized as one of the most efficient, prompt and capable men from the rank, and always discharged its duties in such an painstaking first sergeants in the State militia.

We do not learn whether or not the election was followed by a display of "wet groceries," but this paragraph would seem to indicate it.

MILITIA—CANADA.

NEXT summer will witness Co. D, Infantry School Corps, and Battery C organized, with headquarters at London, Ontario, and Victoria, British Columbia, respectively. The

Minister of Militia is to ask Parliament to vote \$100,000 for this purpose. The infantry school at London, at the date of organization, will consist of 100 men, exclusive of officers. Although the total strength of permanent corps of the Dominion is limited to 1,000 men, they will ultimately form nine schools in all, and these, being situated in different provinces, will be calculated to afford the best opportunity for military education that has ever been attainable in Canada. Battery C, to be organized this year, with headquarters at Victoria, British Columbia, will be devoted to garrison purposes. Barracks will probably be erected at Esquimalt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There is something fascinating to the popular imagination in the idea of a fighting parson, and this attraction attaches itself to the volume just published by D. Lothrop and Co., Boston, entitled, "Perry's Saints, or the Fighting Parson's Regiment in the War of the Rebellion, by James H. Nichols." The fighting parson was Rev. James H. Perry, who entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1853, but did not graduate, dropping out after entering the 3d class. He subsequently took service under the Texan Government and at the battle of San Jacinto killed a Mexican officer, supposing that he was Santa Anna, whose life the Texans had sworn to take in revenge for the massacre of the Alamo. Finding that he had mistaken his victim, Perry was so grieved and shocked that he left the Service and became a clergyman. This is the story which his biographer introduces him. He was pastor of the Pacific Street Methodist Church in Brooklyn, when the War of Secession broke out and resigned this charge to accept the command of the 48th N. Y. Vols. It is to the history of this regiment that this volume is devoted and not to that of the Colonel who gave it its name. The narrative includes experiences first at Camp Wyman, next on the expedition to Port Royal and in the Department of the South, afterwards with the Army of the James and finally as part of the Sixth Corps. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated with 44 engravings. It opens with a brief memorial sketch of its author, Col. Nichols, who died July 1, 1886. He was a resident of Haverhill, Mass., and a classmate of President Garfield's at Williams College in 1857.

Our former Minister to Sweden and Norway, C. C. Andrews, late Major General of Volunteers, who was at one time Consul General to Brazil, has availed himself of his experiences in South America to give us a volume, published by D. Appleton and Co., on "Brazil, Its Condition and Prospects." It corrects some of the current misapprehensions concerning this country, and gives us more correct ideas concerning its resources and climate, its system of agriculture and stock raising, its Government, national and local, not omitting the personal characteristics of the Emperor, whose visit to this country has made him reasonably well known to our people. Our sensibilities are shocked by the discovery that, while the people of Brazil are entirely friendly to the United States, they are very indifferent as to what is going on in this country, their papers not even alluding to matters concerning us which, seen from our point of view, are far more important than the details of European life which occupy columns of their space. This is partly explained by the fact that twenty steamships a month arrive at Rio Janeiro from leading European ports to one steamship that arrives from the United States. The volume is very systematic in its presentation of what would seem to be of interest, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the great South American Empire, as large as the United States, excluding Alaska, and with which our relations should be far more intimate than they are.

"The Insurance Co. of Dakota," whose home office is at Sioux Falls, D. T., and whose business is to provide insurance for losses by fire, marine disasters, tornadoes and hail, have issued a neat and useful calendar, showing the dates for two weeks on a printed page, with a space allotted for each day for memoranda. At the bottom of the 27 pages are printed selected maxims and quotations.

We are in receipt from Harrison and Sons, of St. Martin's Lane, London, of a copy of the "Naval Handbook of the Hotchkiss Rapid Firing Gun, 6 pdr., 3 pdr., and 1 pdr. Guard Boat Gun," a pamphlet of 37 pages. Several excellent illustrations, tables of weights and measurement and other statistics are incorporated with the manual and make a valuable addition.

The North American Review for March contains among other articles "Some Unpublished War Letters," addressed to General Sherman, and "A Rejoinder to General Beauregard," by Rear Admiral Taylor, and "Drury's Bluff and Petersburg," by General Beauregard.

The March number of the "Magazine of American History" contains a short and thrilling article on "The Wreck of the Saginaw," by Lieut. Edmund B. Underhill, U. S. A., and "Incidents in Sir Walter Raleigh's Life," by Hon. Horatio King.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. J. F. M.—The information you desire is not to be obtained.

Birkot.—General J. G. Parke, U. S. A., will be retired for age Sept. 22, 1891.

N. G., S. N. Y. asks: Does a sentinel, whenever compelled to speak or call, come to arms port before doing so? **Ans.**—Yes.

Jumbo.—"Desertion during the period of enlistment forfeits retained pay." See page 5, of General Orders 51, dated June 22, 1872.

Galaxy.—The President is allowed to have ten cadets at-large at West Point at one time. The next appointment will be made in July, 1887, to fill one vacancy to occur by graduation in June, 1888.

A. M.—If you are physically fit for a soldier's duty, your age (36) might be no bar to enlistment. There are two recruiting rendezvous at Chicago—on Nos. 9 and 10 South Clark Street (near you). Why not go there and get particulars?

J. H. G.—Captain Samuel McKee, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who died June 30, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, was born in Missouri and appointed to the Regular Army from Utah. Perhaps the Adjt.-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., might be able to give you the address of some of his relatives.

Wyoming asks: 1. If a minor enlists without proper consent, deserts, and is apprehended can he be punished if he can prove that he was a minor when he enlisted? **Ans.**—Yes.

2. If punished, does he get the full extent of the law? **Ans.**—There is no law which regulates the punishment for desertion. It is at the discretion of the court-martial, and doubtless would be in accordance with the facts presented to it.

Marine asks: "Is a paymaster's clerk in the Navy considered as a civilian or as an enlisted man, and is he amenable to the Articles of War?" **Ans.**—The status of a paymaster's clerk is not clearly defined by law or decisions of the courts. The Supreme Court has held, in the case of Reed (Otto X, page 13), that a regularly appointed clerk of a paymaster in the Navy is "a person in the Naval Service of the U. S." within the meaning of Art. 14, Sec. 162, of the Revised Statutes and, for a violation of its provisions, is subject to be tried, convicted and sentenced by a Naval General Court-martial.

J. H. asks: A company being in place rest, is it within the authority of a captain to call a special meeting

for the transaction of business, and would such special meeting be regular and legal, being held before the company is dismissed? **Ans.**—Such a meeting may be legal, but in a military light it is decidedly improper. The company was evidently turned out for parade or drill under orders from proper authority and it was wrong to use it for any other purpose. If "meetings" are to be held they should be so regulated as not to interfere with proper military work, and captains should possess sufficient tact to observe this.

Correspondence asks: 1. Can the battalion be played into close columns on an interior subdivision? **Ans.**—No such movement is laid down in Tactics, and, therefore, should not be executed.

2. Are the Lieut.-Colonel and Major ever replaced when absent? **Ans.**—Yes, whenever the battalion commander chooses to do so.

3. A company sergeant acting as sergeant-major requires a sword.

4. Why does a "regimental and battalion color-sergeant" have a distinctive chevrons, if the position is not a permanent one? **Ans.**—There is no such permanent rank in the Army (par. 306, Tactics), and where the State regulations do provide for the sergeant who bears the colors is not entitled to any "distinctive chevrons."

J. H. T. asks: 1. In what years were the 24th, 25th and 32d U. S. colored regiments (volunteers) organized at Camp William Penn, Philadelphia? **Ans.**—The 24th was organized March, 1863; the 25th, January and February, 1864; the 32d, February and March, 1864.

2. Were the troops of the Regular Army employed in the field during the war? **Ans.**—Yes. If you will consult an Army Register, say for 1867, you will find at the head of each regiment a list of the battles participated in.

3. Can a Regular soldier enter the volunteer service without being duly discharged from the Army? **Ans.**—We presume you mean the militia, as there is no other volunteer service now. Enlistment elsewhere does not release him from his obligation for Army duty, absence from which, without leave, will subject him to the penalties of desertion.

D. F. S. asks: 1. To execute right front into line, or on right into line? **Ans.**—The moment the guide takes his place on the flank of the leading four the column of fours formation ends and the company is virtually in line, which subjects the guide to the ruling of Par. 189 of the Tactics.

2. Tactics state the company at a halt may be marched a few paces to the rear by the commands—1. Company; 2. About; 3. Face; 4. Forward; 5. Guard (right or left) march. Am I to understand that the company must be faced to the original front before it can be manoeuvred, and does not this same rule apply to columns of fours and twos? **Ans.**—The company need not be faced to the original front before it can be manoeuvred, for Par. 229 says that "the captain may direct the file closers to place themselves in rear of the company by passing around the flank and afterwards manoeuvre by fours as already explained. Having faced about, number one of each four becomes number four, and the reverse. As to column of fours and twos, an official decision from the War Department says: "A column of fours, twos or files may be marched a short distance to the rear, or to a flank, but no manoeuvres should be executed until the column is again faced to the original front. The officers and non-commissioned officers face with the column and retain their original positions."

3. Is it necessary in executing the loadings and firings to open the cartridge box when you are not using cartridges? **Ans.**—The opening of the cartridge box is more frequently omitted than executed, but to make the exercise complete it is best not to omit it.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held March 2, the following applicants for membership will be balloted for: Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. A., Major Geo. F. Barstow, U. S. A., Capt. H. N. Snyder, U. S. V., and Francis P. B. Banda, late Acting Master, U. S. N.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery will be held at Jackson March 2, when the following will be balloted for: Capt. C. H. Rodak, U. S. V.; Maj. H. Soule, U. S. V., and Lieut. G. W. Jenks and Lieut. H. B. Hamlin, U. S. V. After the business meeting a paper entitled "Michigan in the Opening of the War" will be read by Companion W. H. Withington.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery, to be held at Portland March 2, the following will be balloted for: Maj. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Surg. G. W. Martin, U. S. V., and Lieut. H. B. Hamlin, U. S. V.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at St. Paul, March 2, the following were balloted for: Gen. J. H. Hammond, U. S. V.; Lieut. F. J. Carr, U. S. V.; Major R. F. Wright, U. S. V.; Gen. T. H. Barrett, U. S. V., and Captain B. P. Shuler, U. S. V. After the meeting a paper was read by General Andrews entitled "The Third Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V." This Commandery now numbers 130 members.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, held at Milwaukee March 2, Mr. Paul Thorndike, eldest son of Surgeon W. T. Thorndike, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. Jackson, U. S. V., and Capt. M. C. Nichols were elected. A portrait in oil of Major Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, U. S. A., has been presented to the commandery by several companions.

The following decisions have been promulgated by the commandery-in-chief under date of Feb. 9, 1887: "Third assistant engineers were not at any time considered commissioned officers. The application for membership, when the right of a rebel intervenes, must be referred to the commandery-in-chief. The son of an officer dying prior to Dec. 31, 1865, is eligible to membership upon attaining his majority. In the interim the membership must lie unoccupied. Eligibility to membership, being waived by the successor, goes to the one next entitled. If the next entitled be a minor the right rests until his majority."

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

THE *Nuova Antologia* recently contained a remarkable article on the Italian Navy from the pen of Signor Rocco de Zerbi. He divides modern Italian naval history into three periods: (1), a period of paralysis, after Lissa, from 1866 to 1876; (2), an "incubatory growth," from 1876 to 1892, by which date he anticipates that Italy will be able to meet any Power in the Mediterranean on fairly equal terms. She has been fortunate in possessing in Admiral Brin one of the ablest of living constructors, and she has spent under his guidance 230,000,000 lire. At the opening of the present year she had four of the most powerful armorclads afloat (the *Duilio*, *Dandolo*, *Italia*, and *Lepanto*), carrying between them 16 100-ton guns. She had also the *Affondatore*, with a new armament, and the *Bausan*, a protected cruiser of great speed (18½ knots), heavily armed, and built at Elswick. She had besides 60 first-class torpedo-boats, one torpedo-cruiser, and five ordinary cruisers, which, with obsolete ironclads and coast-defence vessels, brought the total number to 156. Already launched or on the stocks, in addition to torpedo-boats and 10 cruisers, she has at present six gigantic ironclads (*Daria*, *Giulia*, *Morosini*, to be completed in 1888, and *Re Umberto*, *Sardegna*, and *Scilla*, in 1892), all resembling in their main lines and in their armament the *Italia*. The *Italia*, in armament (four 100-ton guns), in displacement (14,000 tons), and in speed (17½ knots), far exceeds

any ironclad now afloat, except her sister-ship, the *Lepanto*. No other country in the world has any gun afloat over 80 tons (and there are only four of these in the *Inflexible*). Italy has at present in actual service 16 100-ton guns, and will in 1888 have 28, and in 1892, 40. Incessant progress and intolerance of official delay have been the characteristics of Admiral Brin's tenure of office; and the result achieved is sufficiently remarkable. Especial attention is just now being given to the torpedo armament, which will in 1888 consist of 150 first-class boats, 10 torpedo-cruisers, and seven torpedo-rams. Signor de Zerbi concludes as follows: "The substitution of armored for unarmored vessels blunted the edge of valor. If there had been no *Affondatore* to hide in at Lissa, no Admiral would have turned coward. The captain must not be put in an armored conning tower, but left among his officers, unscreened and visible to all: that is the only way to compel him to heroism. With no sailing and no boarding the sailor became a timorous fellow, running to take refuge behind his armor plates at the sound of the first shot; the unprotected war-vessel and the torpedo will regenerate him."

VICE ROYALTY IN CANADA.

VICE ROYALTY in Canada is thus described: "Lord Lansdowne keeps up a fine show. His carriages and horses have given a great idea of his wealth to the colonists. But there is no burning of candles at both ends at Government House as in the Dufferin time. Lord Dufferin not only spent his \$50,000 a year, but dipped his estates and sold the timber on them when he could gain political points by a judicious use of money. Lorne and the Princess Louise did not salt away a dollar when they were in Canada. The Princess was as beneficent as could be, and never was appealed to for money without (when she was satisfied that she had to deal with honest people) putting her hand in her pocket or signing a check. Lorne was just as good as he could be and first-rate in business, but he was unendurable, he was so stand-off in his demeanor. Dufferin knew the Christian and pet names of all the children in Ottawa, read of the births in the papers, and remembered to congratulate the fathers of the new-born babes. He shook hands publicly with a grocer's wife who had triplets, and one day got out of his carriage to go and admire them when they were with their mother and the servant in the street. If a newsboy said a smart thing to him he'd stop to talk to him, and I often saw him shake hands with a conductor of the street cars who came from his part of Ireland, and he had always something bright and pleasant to say. Lorne's stand-offishness after Dufferin's chaff and heartiness was like an icy blast in the month of May."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE *Avenir Militaire* quotes the German reproach. "The French Army is eaten up with egotism; there is no such thing as solidarity, comradeship, or *esprit de corps* among the officers. Between inferior and superior there is neither reciprocal attachment, nor sentiments of devotion and affection: individualism alone flourishes." Had camaraderie existed in 1870 among the French troops, 4,000 men would not have remained idle while Gen. Douai, with the 2d Division, was fighting like a hero six miles away. "But for the petty rivalry between our generals," adds the writer, "the divisions Metman, Castagny, and Montaudon would have marched to the assistance of Gen. Frossard at Forbach, and the Prussians would have been thrown into the Sarre." Gen. de Failly seeing Gen. Frossard in difficulties, exclaimed, "He is in a muck; let him remain there," or words to that effect. This state of affairs draws forth some very gloomy reflections on the part of the writer, who can hardly conceive the existence of so much fraternity in a monarchy, and so little fraternity in a republic, where captains do not mess with field officers, nor lieutenants with captains, and where all contact with an inferior is supposed to be fatal to prestige.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FORTIFICATIONS have recently been erected by the Spanish Government in the Balearic Islands. Mahon has been transformed into a first-rate stronghold, considered to be impregnable.

According to a St. Petersburg correspondent, the construction of a railway from Lake Baikal, Southern Siberia, to Sretensk, on the Amur, has been resolved upon by the Russian Government. The Baikal is about 60 versts from Irkutsk.

WIMBLEDON will be abandoned as a place for long range matches after next year. The Duke of Cambridge owns land back of the butts which is more or less exposed to dropping fire. He is commander-in-chief of the British Army, and in this capacity, as well as a property holder, he has issued a flat numbering the days of this famous rifle range.

THE purchase of large quantities of sulphuric ether in Germany, through a Belgian house, on account of the French Government, for the manufacture of the new explosive, melinite, appears to have given little concern to the German Government, although it has greatly the Continental and especially the German press. The company furnishing it was told, in answer to inquiries, that they might sell to the Frenchmen as much as ever they wanted without compunction, only they should take care to get a good price for their ether.

A PARIS correspondent writes: "A solitary weak point in the French Army is a dearth of good horseflesh. For a long time the French have been buying right and left, but now the chief markets are closed, and the War Office is conscious that it has not a suitable reserve store of horses. In other respects the French are highly confident. It is significant that the more intimately a Frenchman knows the workings of the army the more sanguine he is. Officers have been working seriously and steadily for 16 years with a sole view of equaling and surpassing the excellence of the German officers, to which the results of the last war was so largely due. This is so marked a feature of the French efforts, in fact, that the private soldier is rather neglected, and it is Gen. Boulanger's chief title to distinction and popularity that he has remedied this fault."

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA's "Book of Instruction for the Field Trumpet and Drum" is attaining much popularity. It has been sanctioned by the War Department, and is already extensively in use in the Navy. Mr. Sousa has brought skill and experience to bear on the book, and has consequently produced a manual of great value to trumpeters and drummers. The book is in handy shape, adapted for the pocket.

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BIRTHS.

STEWART.—At Fort Warren, Mass., February 18, 1887, to the wife of Lieut. Wm. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery, a son.

MARRIED.

BROOKS-GRAY.—At Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, Lieutenant E.

C. BROOKS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARGARET ANNA GRAY.

DIED.

EASTMAN.—At Washington, D. C., Mrs. MARY HENDERSON EASTMAN, widow of General Seth Eastman, Lieutenant Colonel 1st U. S. Infantry.

FILLEBROWN.—At Washington, D. C., February 25, Mrs. MARY A. POTTS, widow of Commodore T. S. Fillebrown, U. S. Navy.

HINTON.—At New York City, Feb. 22, HARRIE HAMILTON, aged 8 years, 10 months, and 12 days, younger son of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Hinton, 18th U. S. Infantry.

LUDLOW.—Near Concord, N. H., Monday, Feb. 23, NICOLL LUDLOW, Jr., aged 16 years, son of Commander Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. Navy.

TRUXTON.—At Norfolk, Va., February 25, Commodore WILLIAM T. TRUXTON, U. S. Navy, retired.

VANCE.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, Major DUNCAN MCARTHUR VANCE, 15th U. S. Infantry.

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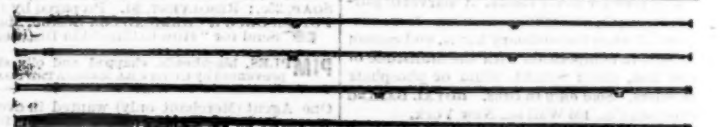
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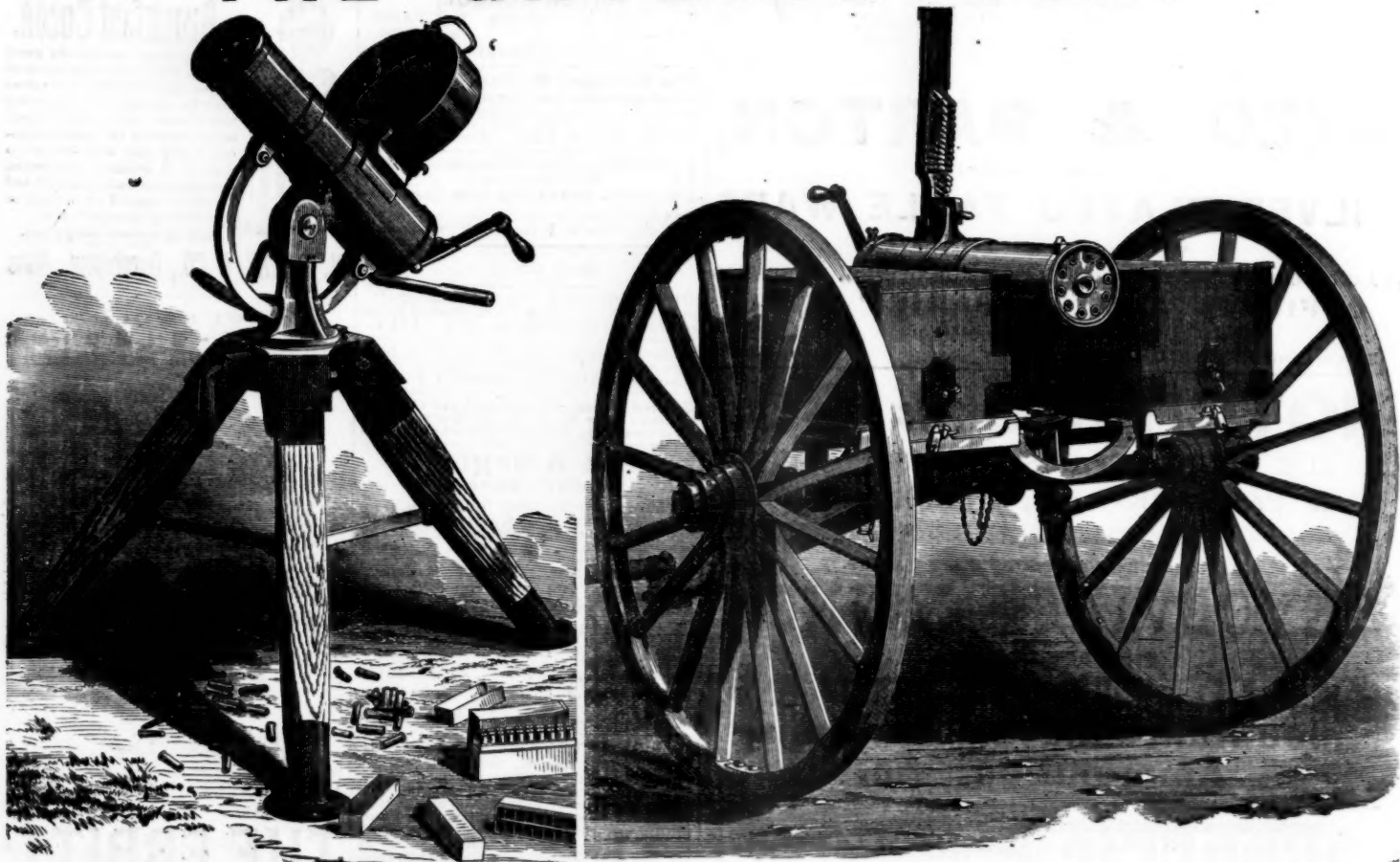
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